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Monday, March, 11, 1974
Phalguna 20, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 14—Monday, March 11, 1974/Phalguna 20, 1895 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Members sworn	I
Obituary reference	I—7
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 246 to 248, 251, 254, 260, 242 and 249	7—27
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 241, 243 to 245, 250, 252 and 255 to 259	27—37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2404 to 2415, 2417 to 2459, 2462 to 2492, 2494 to 2513, 2515 to 2559 and 2564 to 2604	38—212
Papers laid on the Table	213—15
Matters under rule 377	215—23
(i) Failure of Ministries/Departments of Government of India to furnish information desired by Committees of Parliament;	215—21
(ii) Reported killing of two Adivasis and injuring several others by a landlord in a village in Bihar	221—23
Re. Alleged inaccuracy in Minister's reply to Question about misuse of Import Licences by certain Bombay firms	223—28
Statutory Resolution <i>re.</i> Approval of Proclamation in relation to the State of Gujarat— <i>Adopted</i>	228—386
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	228—37
Shri Noorul Huda	240—48
Shri Vasant Sathe	240—54
Shri Bhogendra Jha	254—67
Dr. Mahipatray Mehta	268—76
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	276—88
Shri R. S. Pandey	288—95
Shri J. Matha Gowder	296—300
Shri A. K. M. Ishaque	300—307
Shri K. S. Chavda	307—13
Shri D. D. Desai	313—17
Shri S. A. Shamim	317—19
Shri M. C. Daga	319—22

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Surendra Mohanty	322—25
Shri H. M. Patel	325—30
Dr. Kailas	330—33
Shri Samar Guha	334—40
Shri Somchand Solanki	340—44
Shri Shivnath Singh	344—48
Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar	348—51
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	354—65
Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit	365—76

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 11, 1974/Phalguna 20,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri Noorul Huda (Cachar).
- 2 Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor
(Pondicherry).

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri T T Krishnamachari who passed away at Madras in the afternoon of the 7th March, 1974 at the age of 75.

Shri Krishnamachari had a long Parliamentary career spread over 25 years at a stretch. He started his Parliamentary career when he was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and he remained a Member there till 1942. In 1942 he entered the Central Legislative Assembly and continued to be a Member till independence. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly and thereafter of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1946-52. He was a founding father of our Constitution and in his capacity as a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly he made outstanding contributions. From 1952 to 1967 he was Member of the First, Second and

3558 LS-1

2

Third Lok Sabha. An eminent economist and an outstanding patriot, he adjourned a number of high Offices with distinction. He was the Minister of Commerce and Industry during 1952-55, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel during 1955-56, Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel during 1956-57, Minister of Finance during 1957-58, Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination during 1962-63 and again Minister of Finance during 1964-65. He was a member and Chairman of a number of Parliamentary Committees and made useful contribution to our procedures and practices and important matters of public interest. A man of great erudition and culture, his advice was always heard with care and given due respect. He was a man of firm decisions and great ideas, he always spoke with a soft tone but all his speeches were full of deep knowledge and showed great learning behind them. In his passing away the nation has lost a true patriot and a great statesman.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am overwhelmed with grief at the sad news of Shri T T Krishnamachari's passing away last Thursday. I rise with a heavy heart to express my deep sorrow and that of my colleagues in Government and in this House.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was well-known to Parliament, where he

was held in high esteem for his vast knowledge in a variety of fields, for his administrative dynamism, for his prodigious industry, for his brilliance in debate and for his vision of progress and social justice. Few people had a more intimate knowledge of the intricacies of business and industry. His contribution to modernisation of our economy and the establishment of heavy industry and know-how in machine building has not been equalled. He was effective in shaking people out of their inertia and in overcoming bureaucratic opposition or indeed any kind of obstacle. Shri M. Visvesvarayya used to say that as a nation we lack hustle. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was one of those who put hustle into our functioning. His resourceful and creative mind was an asset to the Government in the complex tasks of defence and economic cooperation. In international forums, he put forward our case with tenacity and consummate ability. But, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's personality was too positive and forthright for neutrality. He had strong likes and dislikes and so it was perhaps natural that he aroused controversy. But, his friendships were wide-ranging and constant, cutting across party and ideological barriers and percolating all walks of life. His interest in ideas, in books, in science and in the arts and specially his sardonic humour, made him a stimulating conversationalist. Yet he was a lonely man.

I have known T. T. K., as he was fondly referred to, for many years. I was fascinated to watch the friendship between him and my father—two very different kinds of people—grow closer though not without stormy interludes. I feel privileged that I also had his friendship and affection. Of his many varied and unexpected qualities, what appealed to me most was his fearlessness and his boldness in taking initiatives. Our national life will miss a great man. Such a combination of gifts is

rare to come by. My sincere sympathy and condolences and those of my party in this House and the Government to the members of Shri Krishnamachari's family and to the larger family of those he befriended and who wished him well. His passing away is a personal loss and a loss to the country.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, I fully associate myself with the deep sorrow expressed by you and the Prime Minister at the death of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, an outstanding figure. I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Prime Minister. To many of us in this House, who had the fortune to work along with him, it is a great loss. In his death, we have lost a sharp intellect and a brilliant man always on the look-out for new ideas and rich thoughts in the field of public finance in this country. He was a courageous administrator, once a programme is accepted by the Government and by this House. He said an active and robust criticism, sometimes and often times bordering on biting sarcasm. But, none and any ill-feeling towards him. Once he came out of the House, he used to have an affectionate and friendly touch with everyone; whether they belonged to this or the other side of the House. As one coming from Tamil Nadu I had a lasting and deep attachment for him. Even in his criticism because of his affable mood the persons engaged in politics were drawn towards him. I once again associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you Sir, and the Leader of the House. On behalf of my party and myself, I request you to convey our deep condolences to the bereaved family.

***SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM** (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 7th of this month, the State of Tamil Nadu and our country have lost one of the greatest statesman in the death of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. In the political scene of India, the late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari stood on the same footing with the late Shri C. Rajagopalachari. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was also a notable industrialists of Tamil Nadu. His death is a loss not only to Tamil Nadu but to the entire country. The people of Tamil Nadu will remember Shri T. T. Krishnamachari whenever they think of the Neyveli Project. Similarly the people of our country are beholden to him for the Steel Projects functioning in our country. He was a Member of this House, later became the Minister of Industry and twice he was the Finance Minister in the Government of India. The death of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is an irreparable loss to the entire country.

On behalf of the Communist Party of India and on my own behalf, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Prime Minister and I request you kindly to convey our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव कोळी (सावापुर) :
अध्वज महोदय, दिवंगत महानुभाव के प्रति
सदन में जो भावनाएँ प्रकट की गई हैं, उस
के साथ मैं अपने को तथा अपने दल को सम्बद्ध
करते हुए जनमानस से प्राचना करता हूँ कि
उस महान् आत्मा को सर्ववति प्रदान करे
तथा आप से प्राचना करता हूँ कि दिवंगत
आत्मा के मोक्षस्तप्त परिवार को हमारे
आश्वासन पहुँचा दे।

***SHRI P. K. DEO** (Kalabandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Swatantra Party I pay my homage to the late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. I had the privilege of knowing him as the Finance Minister in 1957 and the last I saw him was in the hospital at the death bed of Shri Rajagopalachari. He came to the hospital even though he was not keeping well himself at that time. Even though on various occasions we crossed swords with each other, still we respected him because he was a man of strong convictions, even though he was soft spoken. He was also a very good administrator. The country is proper today by losing Shri T. T. Krishnamachari from its public life. I express my condolence to the bereaved family, on behalf of the Swatantra Party, and I request you to convey it to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Shri Krishnamachari's death robs the political and economic scene of our country of a great and colourful personality. He had varied interests in life, and that is why even when he was out of the Cabinet he did not feel suffocated in his life. If there was any ideology that was inscribed on his banner, it was the ideology of pragmatism. Even those of us who differed from his economic thinking did realise that he knew his mind very well and that was the great contribution that he had made to the economic thinking of the country. On behalf of the Socialist Party I pay my homage to the memory of Shri Krishnamachari and express my sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family.

***SHRI M. MUTHUSWAMY** (Tiruchengode): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 7th of this month our coun-

*English translation of the speech delivered in Tamil.

try lost a great man, a financial wizard and an eminent political thinker, in the death of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari took great interest in the industrial development of Tamil Nadu. He served the country for many years in the field of industrial development and in the economic growth of the nation. The country has lost an eminent statesman in his death.

On behalf of Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and on my own behalf, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Prime Minister and I request you kindly to convey our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Sir, on behalf of my Party and myself, I associate with the sentiments expressed by the House. I mourn the death of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. I request you to send our condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Low production of indigenous ships due to High Cost of Production

*246. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of material and equipment imported for the production of ships; and

(b) whether the low production of indigenous ships is due to the high cost of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The value of imported materials constitutes on an average about 50 per cent of the total cost of materials used in the construction of a ship.

(b) Yes, high cost of production is one of the factors.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the hon. Minister kindly inform me as to whether it is a fact that the Garden Reach Workshop and the Raja Bagan Dock Workshop in Calcutta produce ships with hundred per cent indigenous material and, if that is so, what is the saving of foreign exchange in the production of ships indigenously? If the ships are produced indigenously in the country, what steps have Government taken to see to it that the ships are produced in the country indigenously and what steps have they taken to patronise these Workshops in the country.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the Garden Reach and the Raja Bagan Dock Workshops are concerned, I can tell the hon. Member that they are producing some vessels which are not seagoing ships. The Raja Bagan Dock Workshop is mainly manufacturing inland water transport vessels and the Garden Reach Workshop is producing some launches and other types of vessels. In fact, many of these vessels are produced out of the indigenous material. If the hon. Member is interested in the percentage of imported components and indigenous components, I can tell him that about 20—25 per cent of the components are imported and the rest are produced indigenously.

Regarding the steps taken for increasing the indigenous production of

components so far as the ship-building material is concerned, I can tell him that it has been our endeavour to see that a large number of ancillary industries are developed round about the area of these Workshops. In fact, we are providing them some sort of technical assistance in the form of designs, drawings and technical know-how. We are also supplying material and providing infrastructure for the ancillary industries. As a result of that, it has been possible for the Indian Shipyards to have 50 per cent of the components produced indigenously which was largely being imported only a few years back.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has said that ships with indigenous material are being manufactured in the country. Will he kindly tell us the saving of foreign exchange by having indigenous production in the country. As regards the technical know how, apart from the assurance given on the floor of the House what patronage is given to these ship-building workshops in India to produce sea-going ships in the country and what time would it take to develop that know-how?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Regarding the second part of the question, I have already answered that we are taking up the question of providing assistance to ancillary industries and other industries so that they can produce components indigenously.

Regarding saving of foreign exchange, I can tell the hon. Member that by developing indigenous components we have saved foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 11.06 lakhs in 1967-68; it increased to Rs. 28.58 lakhs in 1968-69, to Rs. 83.17 lakhs in 1970-71 to Rs. 167.01 lakhs in 1971-72 and to Rs. 143.29 lakhs up to 15th July, 1972.

Recommendations of the Committee appointed to reduce overhead charges of F.C.I.

***247. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA.**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had appointed a Committee to examine how to reduce the overhead charges of Food Corporation of India in handling the procurement and distribution of Foodgrains; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations and the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report to the Government very shortly.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: According to the answer given by Shri Annasaheb Shinde in the Rajya Sabha to Question No. 1523, this Committee has constituted another technical Sub-Committee and on receipt of the report of that Technical Sub-Committee, this Committee will formulate its opinion and submit its report. May I know whether this Technical Sub-Committee has submitted its report to the Committee?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The Technical Sub-Committee has submitted its report to the General Committee and the General Committee is considering the report which will be submitted to the Government as early as possible.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the concern being shown in the country on the overheads of the Food Corporation of India, will the Government take this House into

confidence and let it know what are the recommendations of the Technical Sub-Committee to the Committee?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That will be placed before the House after the recommendations of the General Committee have been received.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The CPI has made certain irregularities in collusion with officers taking advantage of overhead charges, quoting heavy overhead charges; in handling of foodgrains alone they have sustained certain losses. May I know why early action was not taken against such officers who were deliberately responsible for quoting such high overhead charges?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Is it relevant to the main Question, Sir?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This Technical Sub-Committee has been appointed only because the overhead charges are heavy. This is not conducive to the working of the FCI. Therefore, I would like to know the reasons for coming to that conclusion. Is it not a fact that one of the reasons why the FCI have sustained losses is this?

MR. SPEAKER: He was asking for my opinion about relevancy, and you are giving it!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: That is a relevant question, Sir.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out that this question is not relevant to the main Question. So far as the Technical Sub-Committee is concerned, they have submitted their report to the General Committee. After the General Committee's report is available to me, I will look into all the factors.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Pending receipt of the report of this Committee, is the Ministry taking any steps

to reduce the overhead charges in the FCI and if so, to what extent have they succeeded already?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is with a view to reducing the overhead charges that this Committee was appointed. As soon as the recommendations of the Committee are available, we shall see to what extent it can be done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you mean to say that till then no steps are required to be taken?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have pointed out several times, the overhead charges include a number of items over which we have no control. But there are certain items which can be considered and which were considered and if the hon. Member will see, during the last one or two years, the charges are less than what they were in the previous years.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government if it is a fact that because of the scandalously high charges, the Food Corporation has not been able to play its constructive role, that is, supplying foodgrains at the lowest cost whenever the prices in the country were high but because of these high charges, it has turned out to be just like a commercial organization getting it at the lowest price and charging the highest price from the consumers?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It depends upon circumstances. As I have already pointed out, the charges include not only the charges for transport, wastage and so on but also include sales tax, purchase tax and many other taxes and if we take these factors into consideration, it is not that the Food Corporation is entirely responsible for all these heavy charges.

Expansion of Harbour Facilities at Bombay Port

*248. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in the construction schedule of expansion of the harbour facilities at Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE**): (a) and (b). Presumably the question relates to the Dock Expansion and Ballard Pier Extension Schemes of the Bombay Port Trust. There was a delay in the construction of the main marine works of the project, the reasons being time taken by contractor in getting clearance for the operation of quarry at Elephanta, receipt of materials, adverse site conditions in submarine blasting, labour disputes, etc.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: In our country, so far as harbour facilities are concerned, there are two aspects which the Government have not taken into consideration: (1) when taking up the construction of a new harbour, whether the natural area there is conducive to develop the export potential....

MR. SPEAKER: No introductions please. The hon. Member may put his question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The other aspect is to improve the existing harbours. The project report and the recommendations of the Port Trust seeking the financial sanction and clearance from the Planning Commission for about Rs. 3 crores were made a long time back and it is very unfortunate that it is yet to be sanctioned.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please put his question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am now coming to the same question. Will the hon. Minister categorically say that the project report that has been received will be green-signalled by the Planning Commission and the financial sanction also given.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the expansion scheme as has been suggested by the hon. Member is concerned, I have already said that this has been completed. Of course, there was some delay, but it has been completed and, if the hon. Member wants the details, I can give him.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: My second question is that it has taken a long time to establish the facilities for export cargo. What is the loss that has been caused and sustained by the Government in this regard?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: For this question I want notice as it relates to the availability of shipping space and difficulties in export.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not true that the export as well as the import operations through the Bombay port are seriously impeded because of lack of adequate facilities like storage etc., and, as a result of that, last year, when there was a famine in Maharashtra because of these inadequate port facilities, from whatever food was stored, a considerable portion was wasted. In view of all this, will the Government take prompt steps to see that all these port facilities are established and within what time will these facilities be made available?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The present harbour expansion scheme which was taken up—for which the hon. Member has put the question—will provide some additional facilities for loading and unloading of the cargo in Bombay port.

Regarding the Master Plan of the Bombay Harbour, I am sure the hon. Member is aware that Neva Sheva scheme is awaiting clearance from the Planning Commission and when it is cleared, we shall take it up. As a result of that, Bombay port will be developed.

Stock of Foodgrains at Fair Price Shops in Gujarat

*251. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the fact that fair price shops in Gujarat are short of grain stocks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Towards the end of the year the Government of India had received request from the State Government to release additional quantity of foodgrains from the Central stocks. The allotment of foodgrains which were reduced with the arrival of Kharif crops in the market, were increased to the extent possible, considering the shortfall in procurement by the State Government inspite of a much better crop than in the previous year. The total quantity supplied to the State Government during the year 1973 was 7.9 lakh tonnes as against 3.1 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The allotment made for the month of February, 1974, was higher than the quantity released in February, 1973, which was the drought affected period.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Gujarat had floods and vast areas and large acreage of agricultural lands were submerged and crops were destroyed. It is a known fact. What were the quantities of flood-relief supplies of foodgrains sent during October, November and December of last year and what were the quantities sent in the previous year? In other words, I want the figures for the year 1973, October-

November and December and 1972 October, November and December despatches.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already indicated that so far as the supply of foodgrains in 1973 was concerned it was much higher than in 1972 and as the hon. Member wants to know the quantities of foodgrains supplied in the month of October, November and December. I may point out to him that in the month of October 1973 the foodgrains supplied to Gujarat were 58,000 tonnes and in November it was 36,000 tonnes and in December it was 36,000 tonnes. This was due to the fact that the kharif crop was much better than last year and therefore considering availability of foodgrains in Gujarat the quantity was reduced. When the State Government pointed out that it was not possible for them to procure as they expected we increased the quantity in January to 50,000, in February to 52,000 and in March to 52,000 tonnes.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The previous State Government had conducted a large number of raids and subsequently during the Governor's rule a large number of raids were carried out for collection of levies. What was the exact quantity the raids had yielded? Why did it suddenly become possible and even necessary to despatch large quantities of foodgrains? Where the estimates made by the Government incorrect? If so for future assessments would they not develop more accurate methods for obtaining reliable figures in respect of actual production in agriculture?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In spite of flood, may I point out that so far as the production of kharif crop is concerned, in Gujarat, the total quantity of foodgrains was nearly 23.44 lakhs as against 15 lakhs of the earlier years and it was better than in the previous year. And, if the hon. Member will compare the allotment which we made last year, he would see that it is much better than the previous year.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: My question is not answered. The figure of produc-

tion is obviously not dependable. I have made out a reference about the levy raids by the previous Ministry and under the Governor's rule. What has been the levy collected? Why could the levy quantities not be had by either of the Governments if this production was already there?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out that these figures are obtained from the State Government on the basis of which I am quoting the figures of production.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, just before the removal of the ban on inter-State movement of coarsegrains, Gujarat Government purchased 50,000 tonnes of bajra. But, Government of India did not allow the movement. May I know from the hon. Minister why, at that time the Government of India did not allow the Government of Gujarat? Secondly, till to-day, there is no stock in the fair price shops in the rural areas. May I know from him what steps Government want to take to make equitable distribution of foodgrains to the State of Gujarat?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member is aware that the movement of coarsegrains was restricted till it was withdrawn recently. Therefore, if any foodgrains had been purchased from places other than Gujarat, then they could not be moved until that restriction was withdrawn. It was withdrawn only recently.

So far as inter-state movement Act was concerned, we removed the restriction only very recently. So far as coarsegrains are concerned, they can move the same from one place to the other. My information is that the situation with regard to the supply of foodgrains has improved considerably and the prices have also come down in Gujarat.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: But, there is no equitable distribution made in rural areas and hence there is spurt in stocks of foodgrains in fair price shops. I have come from that area only yesterday and I know the position very well. That is why I have put this question

to you. The Minister has not replied to that.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: May I know from the hon. Minister categorically whether it is inefficient and corrupt distribution of foodgrains that has led to the shortage of foodgrains in the fair price shops?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member will realise that so far as the Central Government is concerned, it can give foodgrains out of the Central Pool having regard to the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and having regard to the requirements of the State in a particular year. So far as production is concerned, it is much better now than last year. Foodgrains were available within the State naturally, we had to reduce the allotment in order to make it up during the lean months when it is liable to be changed in Gujarat as well as in other States.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether it is inefficient and corrupt distribution system that has led to the shortage of foodgrains in the fair price shops.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have enough of discussion to-day and you can prove that.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I would like to know from the Minister whether, in view of the better crops last year the deficit in Gujarat was only marginal, and whether the Centre has made it clear to the State Government that if it fails to procure, it has no right to claim enough food stocks from the Central Pool. In that case, did the Central Government compel the State Government to procure adequate stocks?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as deficit is concerned, that can only be considered after the quantity available during the rabi crop is known. But I can assure the House that so far as kharif crop is concerned, that was an abnormal crop. One could expect

that if the procurement had been done properly, there would have been no such demand from the Central Government for the allotment of grains to Gujarat. Every time when the Ministers came, and saw me, I told that they should also discharge their duties and responsibilities to procure more so that the availability of foodgrains may be there and there may be difficulty so far as distribution is concerned.

श्री अरविन्द एस पटेल : राज्य सरकार ने बाजरे आदि मोटे अनाजों की कितनी लेवी लेने का लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा था और केन्द्रीय सरकार को बताया था और उस में वह कहां तक सफल हुई है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : एग्जैक्ट फिगर तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि सोलह या सतरह हजार टन बाजरा यहां से खरीद लिया गया है और वहां चला गया है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He wants to know about the procurement figure.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have not got the figures. But, their procurement is practically negligible. I think they have procured from 10,000 to 12,000 tonnes of rice and a few thousand tonnes of coarse grains.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी की बाढ़ की वजह से होलंगाबाद जिला पूरा डूब गया था, बह गया था और डूब गया था । उसके बास्ते आप ने क्या किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से कहां पहुंच गई हैं । यह इस में नहीं आता है ।

Construction of "Kerala House in New Delhi

*254. SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions under which the Government of Kerala has been allowed to construct the "Kerala House" in New Delhi; and

(b) whether this agreement differs from other agreements under which sanction has been given to other State Governments to build State Guest Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The land under premises No. 3, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi, now called 'Kerala House' was purchased by the erstwhile State of Travancore and Cochin from Sardar Sobha Singh, the original lessee and is now held on the same terms and conditions by the Government of Kerala, successors-in-interest of the erstwhile State of Travancore and Cochin. The most important condition of the lease is that the lessee cannot, without obtaining the previous consent of the lessor, make any alteration in the plan or elevation of the buildings or carry on or permit to be carried on, on the said premises, any trade or business whatsoever, or use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a residence.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: The statement admits that the land was purchased not leased and in view of the fact that this is under the possession of the State Government may I know from the hon. Minister what provision prevents the State Government from increasing the facilities there and developing for better service of the State interest.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The land was purchased from one private individual, Sardar Sobha Singh and one of the terms of the lease was:

"The Lessee will not without such consent as aforesaid make any alteration in the plan or elevation of the said residential buildings or attached buildings (or carry on or permit to be carried on, on the said premises any trade or business whatsoever or use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than those of a residence)"

This is the term which is applicable to Kerala Government also.

Allotment of Rice to Kerala

†
260 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA
SHRI C JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice quota allotted to Kerala from the Central pool for the month of March, 1974 is less than what was allotted for February; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It was very widely reported in the press that the Centre had cut down the quota of rice to the Kerala Government in March as compared to what was allotted in February. In view of the answer given by the Minister, I would like him to give me the relevant figures. What was the quota allotted in February and what was the quota allotted in March?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The allotment of total foodgrains in February was 78,000 tonnes. In March also it was 78,000 tonnes. Of this, rice is 70,000 tonnes in February and in March also it is 70,000 tonnes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: In view of the fact that there was large scale pestilence in Kerala and crops were damaged, did the Kerala Government approach the Centre for increased quota? If so, what was the decision of Government thereon?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have already pointed out, we took into consideration the requirements of the Kerala State and after discussion with the Chief Minister and many other Ministers who had come, we made the allotment. As the hon. member is aware, in November and December, the quota was 73,000 tonnes each. After taking into account all these factors, we increased it in January to 80,000 tonnes. Later on in February, we gave 78,000 tonnes and in March also 78,000 tonnes.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA: The Minister has said that he had given 80,000 tonnes in January and for February and March it is 78,000 tonnes. What I wanted to point out was that there was pestilence in Kerala in fields over large areas as a result of which crops had been damaged. Taking that into account, would Government give more rather than decrease the quota by 2,000 tonnes?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. member must appreciate that allotment can be made having regard to availability and demand from other States also. Considering all these, I feel that what has been allotted to Kerala is quite adequate and there should not be any grievance on that account.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Whatever quota may have been supplied to Kerala in February and March, what is the total quantity per unit given in Kerala specially in the towns and fringe areas?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That is a matter for the State Government. So far as we are concerned we make the allotment from the central pool.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: No, no. My submission is that whenever any State Government asks for some quantity of rice, it calculates on the basis of its requirements, that is, how much it will supply to each individual/family. The Government must know it.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know on what criterion the allocation from the central pool is decided.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is on the basis of foodgrains available within the State and also availability in the central pool. States are making huge demands. If we start giving according to those demands, there will be hardly any foodgrain left in the central pool.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: He is slightly misleading the House. In the zonal meeting, they agreed to supply 80,000 tonnes....

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it very clear.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am putting a straight question. What does a particular individual or a family get per week in Kerala?

MR. SPEAKER: We does not know it. The main question is about the allotment of rice to Kerala. Shri Mallanna.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister the total production of rice in Kerala and what is the shortage and what are the principles adopted by the Central Government to distribute foodgrains there or to make up the deficiency?

MR. SPEAKER: That was the question put by our predecessor, Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the production is concerned, I can give the figures. In 1971-72, there was a production of 13,73,000 tonnes, and in 1972-73, it was 13,61,000 tonnes. I would like the hon. Member to remember that in 1972-73, the procurement was 57,000 tonnes while in 1973-74, it is only 20,000 tonnes. Therefore, he can see that so far as the production is concerned, there is not much difference between last year and this year.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I want to know the distribution per head.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get up again and again. Shri H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What the House is interested in knowing is the basis on which the quantity allotted to a State is arrived at. What is the quantum of consumption per head that is aimed at, and how far short of it did it fall? That is the question and that is what the House is interested in knowing.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the figure on the 2nd of December is concerned—I have figures only up to that date—the quantity of rice per adult per week is 160 grammes and wheat is 80 grammes per adult per week.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The hon. Minister said that in December, it was calculated as 160 grammes per adult per week. I want to know whether it is an all-India average. What is the norm for fixing 160 grammes for the State of Kerala? I want to know whether they have got an all-India average or whatever is available in the Central Pool is allotted, or whether they have got a norm only for the State of Kerala. He said that 80,000 tonnes had been supplied to Kerala. But oftentimes, what is allotted does not reach the State. I want to know, in the months of December, January and February, out of this allotment of 80,000 tonnes, how much has been received actually by the State of Kerala.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Whatever is allotted is also given to them and there is no complaint that what we have allotted to them has not reached them. So far as the State of Kerala is concerned, the quantum of rice is based on the figure which I have supplied, and that is taken into consideration when we make the allotment from the Central Pool.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Suppose, their need is 180 grammes, and the State's availability is 140 grammes. Is the difference of 40 grammes going to be made by the Central Pool? What is the norm of the Government of India, in respect of the quantity to be allotted as against the deficit?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know the all-India norm.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There is no all-India norm. It varies from State to State.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADAN-NAPPALLI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any request from the Kerala Government to increase the wheat quota?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise out of the main question.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: While the State of Tamil Nadu has agreed to supply 3,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala, may I know why the Centre has not given them permission to do so?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have already pointed out, so far as rice is concerned, there is restriction on movement from one State to another. If Tamilnadu Government wants to give some rice they can give it to the Central pool and we shall certainly consider what additional quantity could be given. (Interruptions)

जगन्नाथ मन्दिर, पुरी

*242. श्री गजाधर माझी

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार पुरी के जगन्नाथ मन्दिर को केन्द्र आरक्षित ऐतिहासिक स्मारक घोषित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) तत्संबंधी निर्णय किनांत क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NUREUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to declare the Jagannatha Temple at Puri

to be a protected monument of national importance. Necessary data is being collected from the State Government. The work of conservation of the temple, in accordance with the recommendations of the Experts' Committee, set up by the Government of India, will in the meanwhile, commence from the next financial year.

सरकार द्वारा वनस्पति का उत्पादन अपने नियंत्रण में लिया जाना तथा और अधिक लाइसेंसों का दिया जाना

249. श्री बनसाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्तमान स्थिति में वनस्पति का उत्पादन अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है; और

(ख) क्या यह प्रश्न भी विकल्प के रूप में विचाराधीन है कि कुछ गैर सरकारी उद्योग कम्पनियों को और अधिक लाइसेंस दिये जायें तथा कुछ उत्पादन सहकारिता के आधार पर किया जाये ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) No, Sir. Both the licensed capacity of the industry and the capacity already installed, are substantially in excess of current requirements or even those envisaged by the end of the Fifth Plan.

श्री बनसाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पंचम पंच वर्षीय योजना के बारे में नहीं पूछा था। मंत्री महोदय पंचम पंच वर्षीय योजना के नाम में उत्तर दे रहे हैं। मैंने यह पूछा था कि आज देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में वनस्पति की कमी और जो काला-बाजारी हो रही है उस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है और सहकारिता के आधार पर

सरकार को इस का उत्पादन करने में कौन सी कठिनाई हो रही है ? जब कि बड़े शहरों में बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स बनस्पति धी के लिए परेशान है तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्या हालत होगी और गांव वालों तक इस को पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री बी०पी० मीर : श्रीमान्, जहां तक कृषि मंत्रालय का संबंध बनस्पति से है सिर्फ इतना ही अंकुश हमारा उस पर है कि हम उस का दाम निर्धारित कर देते हैं। उस के बाद उस के वितरण पर हमारा कोई विशेष अंकुश नहीं है।

जहां तक मुख्य प्रश्न का संबंध है सीधा सीधा यह इस से जुड़ा हुआ है जो मैंने उत्तर में कहा भी है कि जितनी आवश्यकता आज देश को है उस से ज्यादा इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है और उस में लाइसेंस तो उस से भी ज्यादा है। करीब 6.5 लाख टन की आवश्यकता है और 78 मिले जो 120 में से काम कर रही हैं केवल उन्हीं की उत्पादन करने की शक्ति 11.76 लाख टन है। तो आगे लाइसेंस देने का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जहां तक काले धंधे का प्रश्न है उस पर सरकार को और ज्यादा नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। अगर हमारे मंत्रालय का संबंध केवल इतना है कि हम केवल दाम निश्चित करते हैं।

श्री मनसाहू प्रजान : आज जो मार्केट के अंदर काला-बाजार इस में हो रहा है उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री इस्हाक सन्धवी : मिल मालिकों ने दाम बढ़ा रखे हैं तो सरकार उन को क्यों नहीं टेकओवर करती है ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्न की कमी

*241. **छ० लक्ष्मीनारायण चौधरी** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश जिलों में अयंकर खाद्यान्न संकट है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि खाद्यान्न का कोटा बढ़ाया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने गत छः मास में मध्य प्रदेश को कितना खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किया ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री कलछाड़ी अली अहमद) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की कुल उपलब्धता और कमी वाले राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर आबंटन किए जाते हैं।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान मांगी गई गेहूँ की मात्रा और उनको आबंटित की गई मात्रा का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

महीनों में मांगी गई मात्रा आबंटित की गई मात्रा

सितम्बर, 1973	38.0	15.0
अक्टूबर, 1973	38.0	15.0
नवम्बर, 1973	39.0	10.0
दिसम्बर, 1973	38.8	10.0
जनवरी, 1974	38.8	15.0
फरवरी, 1974	38.8	20.0

कसल बीमा की मार्ग-दर्शी योजना

*242. **श्री विरेजीव झा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि न्यू इंडिया इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा शुच की गई कसल बीमा की मार्ग-दर्शी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्री (श्री फलगुनीन श्री प्रहलद) : प्रारम्भ में जीवन बीमा निगम ने 1972-73 के खरीफ मौसम में गुजरात में संकर-4 कपास के लिए स्वैच्छिक फसल बीमा की एक प्रायोगिक योजना शुरू की

थी। अब इस योजना को न्यू इंडिया इंशोरेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड निगम के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में अपने हाथ में लेकर चला रही है। इस मार्गदर्शी योजना की मुख्य बातें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

किसानों की संख्या	121
इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र	बड़ौदा जिला में 926 एकड़
पालिसी की अवधि	बुवाई से कटाई तक 1973-74 का खरीफ मौसम
इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले जोखिम	बीमाकृत फसल की जानबूझ कर लापरवाही करने, चोरी, युद्ध और इसी तरह के जोखिमों को छोड़ कर सभी जोखिम
न्यूनतम गारंटीशुदा उपज क्षतिपूर्ति का आधार	प्रति एकड़ 700 किलोग्राम कपास यदि मूल्यांकित उपज न्यूनतम गारंटीशुदा उपज से कम हो तो इस कमी की क्षतिपूर्ति 2.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के मूल्य पर की जाती है।
बीमा की रकम (बीमा करने वाले के दायित्व की सीमा)	1750 रुपये प्रति एकड़ जोकि प्रति एकड़ खेती की अनुमानित लागत होती है।
कुषकों से बसूल की जाने वाली बीमा-किश्त	बीमाकृत धनराशि का 2 प्रतिशत जिसमें से 17.50 रुपये खेत का जायजा लेने के लिए सहयोगी उर्वरक कम्पनी को दिया जाता है।

इस योजना को चालू रखने की यह शर्त है कि किसानों को सप्लाई और सेवाओं की समेकित पैकेज उपलब्ध हो ताकि वे नियंत्रित परिस्थितियों में कृषि-कार्य कर सकें। गुजरात की इस योजना के मामले में ऐसी समेकित पैकेज की व्यवस्था गुजरात राज्य उर्वरक कम्पनी लि० करती है।

High level coordination in States to implement integrated child care services schemes

integrated child care services schemes proposed to be started in backward areas in the Fifth Plan period;

*244. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, whether the Sates have agreed upon the scheme; and

(a) whether the Union Ministry are considering the formation of high level coordination in States to implement

(c) whether this issue was discussed at the Conference of the Social Welfare Ministers of States held in January, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVINI NETAM): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme envisages the constitution of a Co-ordination Committee at the State level

(b) and (c). No formal reference has so far been made to the State Governments. However, the scheme was generally endorsed at the Conference of Social Welfare Ministers of States held on 31st January, 1974.

Supply of defective RS-99 tractors

*245. **SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of defective RS-99 tractors have been supplied recently to the farmers by the G.D.R.;

(b) if so, whether the farmers have represented to Government to take them back and compensate them, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI P. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). No RS-99 tractors have been supplied recently through the Agro-Industries Corporations to the farmers.

1998 numbers of RS-99 tractors were imported from GDR and these tractors were supplied to the farmers through the various Agro-Industries Corporations upto 1970. Complaints against the performance of these tractors were received in this Ministry and immediately on receipt of these complaints, import of further tractors from GDR was suspended. These tractors were distributed by the Agro-Industries Corporations during 1969 and 1970 and after receipt of the complaints, no further distribution was made by the Corporations. These tractors are being returned to the foreign suppliers under terms of the First Protocol

signed on the 21st February, 1971 and the Second Protocol signed on the 13th December, 1972.

(1) **First Protocol:** In accordance with the provisions of the First Protocol, the GDR Suppliers had agreed to take over all the tractors modified upto that date under the terms & conditions of the Protocol.

(2) **Second Protocol.** The Second Protocol provided that all tractors sold, unsold, cannibalised, modified or unmodified not covered under the First Protocol would be taken back subject to the certain conditions stipulated therein.

There is no specific proposal with the Government for giving any compensation to the farmers who have suffered losses except as provided in the Protocol. However, the affected farmers were offered other popular makes of imported tractors like DT-14B, Zetor-2011, Ursus etc by according over riding priority. Additional allocations were also made by Government of India to various Agro-Industries Corporations for meeting their requirements.

These Protocols provided that there would be no objection in permitting resale of RS-99 tractors in India directly or indirectly through the distributing/selling organisations of GDR Suppliers. It is understood that some of these tractors, which have been taken over by the GDR local Agents, have been modified by them and are being sold to the farmers. These tractors were supplied to the farmers direct by the Agents of the foreign suppliers and Government of India have not received any representation in respect of such tractors.

I.C.A.R. Enquiry Committee on premature publicity on agricultural research achievements

*250. **SHRI R. V. BADE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee has severely criticised the pre-mature publicity given by ICAR on the achievements of agricultural research without any extensive experimental work;

(b) whether Government's decision on land ceilings was also influenced by such unsubstantiated achievements overlooking the practical difficulties and actual earnings of the farmers, and

(c) the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee referred in its report to the publicity given by newspapers and All India Radio to the views of a Project Coordinator contained in a Research Bulletin of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in a chapter entitled "Multiple Cropping in Rural Development". This news report was not based on any release by the ICAR or IARI but appears to have been issued by a news agency on the basis of a paper in a research bulletin. Such research bulletins are intended only for sharing data and ideas among research workers. Hence, the Inquiry Committee, while stressing that "before such data are publicised, their applicability should be thoroughly checked", have also stated "we feel that the press has also a responsibility in this regard".

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Himalayan Shipping Ltd. Calcutta

*252. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himalayan Shipping Ltd. Calcutta is a new and small enterprise;

(b) how many ships they have acquired and from whom;

3558 LS-2

(c) whether recently they applied for a licence for carrying cargo of STC's jute to Sudan, and if so, whether their licence was granted; and

(d) whether STC had approached his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company have acquired two second-hand vessels; namely m.v. "Nanda Devi" from Regent Peony Shipping Co. of Panama; and m.v. "Gauri Shanker" from Ratnakar Shipping Co., Calcutta.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

बीजों का निर्यात

*255. **श्री छोकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जो बीज बिना उर्वरक के पनप सकते हैं और जो राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने तैयार किये हैं क्या विदेशों को उनका निर्यात किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ग) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

कृषि मंत्री (कलशवीर छली ग्रहमव) :

(क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने कोई ऐसे बीज विकसित नहीं किये हैं जो बिना उर्वरकों के पनप सकते हों। निगम अनुसंधान संगठनों द्वारा तैयार किए गए अग्रिक उपज वाली किस्मों के बीजों का उत्पादन कार्य हाथ में लेता है। इनके लिए उर्वरकों की अनुकूलतम मात्राओं की आवश्यकता होती है।

इस बात को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बिना उर्बरकों के पनप सकने वाले बीजों का राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा निर्यात करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Open schools and models of primary education

*256. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any thought has been given to the primary education on the principle of open school; and

(b) if not, what are the alternative models of primary education under consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The National Council of Educational Research and Training is examining the question. An "open school" similar to the "open university" found in United Kingdom does not appear to be practicable at the primary level as such an institution has to rely mainly on instruction by correspondence. However, Government have proposals to use the available mass media as well as non-traditional methods to impart primary education to those children who are not able to benefit by the formal school education. During Fifth Plan the following types of alternative channels of primary education are expected to be available to children in addition to the traditional full-time primary education:—

(i) *Part-time Education*: For children who cannot afford to spare full time for formal schooling.

(ii) *Informal Education*: For children who are not able to join a formal school due to non-availability of a school or other reasons.

(iii) *Multiple entry*: Condensed courses for children who join the school system later than the usual 6th year of age.

These are proposed to be supplemented by radio and wherever feasible by television lessons.

Central aid for creation of buffer stock of foundation seeds

*257. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have provided some money for the creation of buffer stock of foundation seeds of various crops; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for assisting the National Seeds Corporation for building and operating buffer stocks of foundation and certified seeds of hybrid and self-pollinated crops of All-India importance. The Corporation has been asked to submit a detailed scheme in this respect to the Government.

Rural college education

*258. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a new programme of rural college education; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Government is in favour of introducing courses which are relevant to the needs of the community, particularly the rural community. A Consultative Group appointed by the Ministry of Education and Social Wel-

fare prepared a Working Paper in which it was *inter alia* recommended that subjects of rural importance may be introduced at the undergraduate level along with conventional university subjects in suitable combinations. The Working Paper has since been considered by the University Grants Commission. The Commission is of the view that attempts will have to be made to bring about congruence of the University Curriculum with the needs of the country, and has decided to appoint an Expert Committee to work out the broad outlines and structure of courses.

Import of edible oil

*259. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia will supply edible oil to India;

(b) if so, the nature of the edible oil, quantum fixed for it, and the terms and conditions agreed to;

(c) whether price fixed for the edible oil from Russia is lower than the supply available from other international markets; and

(d) whether other international markets have been explored for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). An offer for the supply of 10,000 tonnes of sunflowerseed oil during 1974 has been received from the U.S.S.R. the supply will be commercial in nature and the price (and other terms and conditions) will have to be negotiated with the suppliers in the U.S.S.R.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation of India are in touch with world markets for edible oils both in the East and in the West.

Transfer of Chatta Lal Mian Scheme by D.D.A. to Municipal Corporation

2404. SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why lease deeds in respect of 19 quarters of Chatta Lal Mian Scheme, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi which were transferred by the Delhi Development Authority to the Municipal Corporation or by the Department of Urban Development have not been executed so far, in spite of the fact that the allottees paid the agreed amount of liquidation in full to the DDA/Corporation 10 years ago and have sent representations many a time;

(b) in case any action has since been initiated, the nature of such action; and

(c) how much more time will it take to complete the execution of lease deeds in respect of the said quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Lease deeds in respect of the quarters could not be executed for the reasons that the verification of payments made by the allottees had not been completed and the agency to execute the lease deeds was under consideration. It is proposed to take a final decision in the matter shortly in view of the fact that the slum clearance scheme has since been transferred to the Delhi Development Authority.

Oil Saving by Shipping Corporation of India

2405. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Shipping Corporation of India to save oil to the extent of 10 per cent;

(b) whether Government want a saving in fuel oil of the order of 1.3 lakh tonnes per year;

(c) whether this estimate was made before the increase in oil prices; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines regarding the reviewed policy at present in respect of fuel going to be issued to Shipping Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have not issued any special instructions to the Shipping Corporation of India on the question of saving fuel oil. To conserve fuel the Shipping Corporation had themselves issued instructions to its vessels to operate their main engines at 70 per cent of maximum continuous rated horse power.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) Government have issued guidelines to oil companies regarding supply of bunkers to ships. These are applicable to vessels of the Shipping Corporation of India as well. Generally, minimum essential bunker requirements of vessels are met.

Road Accidents in Delhi

2406. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serious road accidents involving loss of human life in the Union Territory of Delhi during the calendar year 1973; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the incidents of accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 442.

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Delhi Administration in this connection:—

(i) Improvements are being made in roads and road intersections to ensure smoother flow of traffic. Automatic electric traffic signals have provided at one hundred and four intersections in Delhi upto 31-12-1973 and blinkers installed at 147 points.

(ii) Sanction has been issued for purchase of four more jeeps, one truck and one pick-up van for Delhi Traffic Police, so as to enhance its mobility. Thirty more motor cycles have been placed at the disposal of the Traffic Police with the same end in view.

(iii) Extensive speed checking operations are carried out by the Traffic Police regularly, particularly on accident prone roads and persons found driving vehicles at speeds in excess of the prescribed limits are brought to book. Other cases of bad driving like disobedience of signals, over-taking from wrong side, turning without proper signals, etc. are also detected and offenders prosecuted.

(iv) Road safety instructions are imparted to school children through lectures and demonstrations. Road Safety Corps have been organised in a large number of schools, in which cadets have been trained in elementary traffic control and

observance of rules of the road. Lectures are delivered by traffic officers to students, teachers, drivers of commercial vehicles and other road users with a view to arouse road safety consciousness amongst them. The use of mass media is also extensively made for imparting road safety instructions.

Commission recommendations and subsequently approved by the Government;

(b) whether the pay scales as approved by the Government under the recommendations of Third Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of all the categories of teachers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to implement the same?

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Kerala

2407. **SHRI HAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects under Crash Programme for rural employment being implemented in the State of Kerala as at present;

(b) whether any such project is being implemented in Cannanore District, if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the number of man-days created in the District and the estimated amount involved in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Revised Pay Scales of Teachers of Delhi Schools

2408 **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the various categories of teachers working in the Government Schools of Delhi, their existing pay scales, and category-wise pay scales revised under Third Central Pay

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement showing the main categories of teachers, their existing pay-scales and those recommended by the Third Pay Commission, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6369/74].

The revision of pay scales of teachers of Delhi Schools is under consideration of Government.

Memorandum by Government Secondary Art Teachers Association, Delhi

2409. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6415 on 9th April, 1973 regarding the memorandum given by the Government Secondary Art Teachers Association, Delhi and to state:

(a) whether the demands have been examined; and

(b) if so, the demand-wise action taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The factual position with regard to the demands of the Drawing Teachers and action taken by the Government is given below seriatim:—

Demands	Action taken
(1) Grant of pay scale of Rs. 250—550 with effect from 27-5-1970;	(1) The pay scale of Rs. 250—550 has been granted to the Drawing Teachers with effect from 27-5-1970.
(2) Fixation of six periods in a week and two periods at a stretch;	(2) This is under examination.
(3) Preparation of correct seniority list;	(3) The Seniority list has been drawn up.
(4) Recognition of I.G.D. Diploma of Bombay as equivalent to two-years' drawing diploma;	(4) I.G.D. Diploma of Bombay has not been recognised for the purpose of appointment to the post of Drawing Teachers in the pay scale of Rs. 250—550.
(5) Grant of permission to change the Cadre in respect of those Art Teachers who have qualified for the post of trained Graduate teachers and language teachers;	(5) The change of cadre, as demanded is not permissible.
(6) Allotment of drawing corners in all the schools;	(6) Drawing corners have been set up in all such schools where adequate accommodation is available.
(7) Recognition of long term art seminar of State Institute of Education, Delhi for the purposes of promotion.	(7) The main purpose of such seminars is to equip the teachers with better skills and knowledge so as to improve the quality of teaching in schools and, therefore the question of their recognition for purposes of promotion does not arise.

Opening of Middle/Higher Secondary School in Jaidev Park, Delhi

School in Jaidev Park, Delhi and to state:

2410. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4341 on 27th August, 1973 regarding opening of a Middle/Higher Secondary

(a) whether the land has been allotted by D.D.A. and the assessment regarding the need for opening the above said school has been made to finalise the proposal; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said school will be opened in the arise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Acquisition proceedings undertaken by the Delhi Administration under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in respect of land earmarked for a Higher Secondary School in Jaidev Park, Rohtak Road, New Delhi, are in progress as the ownership is not vested in the D.D.A. The proposal for opening the School is under consideration of Delhi Administration, and a decision in this regard is likely to be taken by the end of April, 1974.

Provision of Booth and Telephone Facilities at Trinagar DTC Bus Stop

2411. **SHRI T. H. GAVIT:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4467 on the 27th August, 1973 regarding provision of Booth and Telephone facilities at Trinagar DTC Bus Stop and state whether the telephone has since been installed at the booth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): A Time-Keeper Booth has since been provided at Tri Nagar Bus Stand and the question of providing a telephone connection in this Booth is being actively pursued with the Telephone Authorities.

Aid to States for University, Technical, Medical, Secondary and Elementary Education

2412. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total aid given by the Central Government to the States for University, education in arts, commerce and science during the years, 1972-73 and 1973-74 under U.G.C. and other schemes, State-wise;

(b) total aid given by the Central Government to the States for technical and medical education for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, State-wise; and

(c) total aid given by the Central Government to the States for secondary and elementary education during these periods, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Losses suffered by C.E.T.C.

2413. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of losses suffered by the Central Road Transport Corporation during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the proposals before the Government to improve the condition of this Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Central Road Transport Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 38.14 lakhs during the year 1972-73. Its accounts for 1973-74 have not yet been finalised.

(b) The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, in its sixty-second Report recommended the

Corporation should be wound up, as it has not been a commercially viable organisation. The Committee reiterated this recommendation in its "Action Taken" report on the said sixty-second Report. The committee's recommendation is under Government's consideration.

बीजों के मूल्यों में उतार-चढ़ाव

2414. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972-73 वर्ष में बीजों के मूल्यों में क्या उतार-चढ़ाव रहा ; और

(ख) मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० बोस) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम और भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम जैसे संस्थानों द्वारा बेचे गये मुख्य किस्म के बीजों के मूल्यों में 1972-73 के दौरान आमतौर से कोई भारी घटा-बढ़ी नहीं हुई है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने गेहूँ के बीज का मूल्य 1971-72 में 170 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1972-73 में 200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया। बीज उत्पादकों को ऊँचे वसूली मूल्य दिए जाने के कारण यह वृद्धि आवश्यक हो गई थी। जहाँ तक भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम का मामला है, इस निगम ने मूँग के बीजों का मूल्य 1972-73 में बढ़ाया था।

सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में पूंजी निवेश और निवेशक की नियुक्ति की कमी

2415. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली में अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ख) सुपर बाजार, नई दिल्ली के निदेशक की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी मापदंड क्या है

और संस्थापकों द्वारा निदेशक के चुनाव की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथराव श्री० शिन्डे) : (क) भारत सरकार ने कोओपरेटिव स्टोर लिमिटेड (सुपर बाजार), नई दिल्ली में अब तक संश्लेषी भंडारण के रूप में 66.76 लाख रुपये की धन राशि लगाई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 77.43 लाख रुपये की राशि ऋण और 7.22 लाख की अनुदान के रूप में दी गई थी (ऋण में से सुपर बाजार ने वापसी-प्रदायगी की समय-अनुसूची के अनुसार 19.03 लाख रु० की राशि लौटा दी है)।

(ख) कोओपरेटिव स्टोर लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को उप-विधियों के अनुसार प्रबन्ध समिति के नौ सदस्य भारत सरकार द्वारा नामित किये जाते हैं और शेष छः सरकार के अलावा दूसरे अंगग्राहियों द्वारा निर्वाचित किये जाने होते हैं। नामित निदेशकों का चयन सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार किया जाता है कि वे समाज के सभी वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले हों जिनमें अन्य गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के साथ-साथ एक संसद सदस्य और राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता परिषद, नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका, दिल्ली प्रशासन और केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होने हैं।

Short Supply of Small Tractor in Madhya Pradesh

2417. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small tractors are in short supply in Madhya Pradesh as compared to the other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Among small tractors, the Madhya Pradesh Agro Industry Corporation Ltd., Bhopal is selling H.M.T. Zetor-2511 tractors. Against an order for 189 tractors placed by the Corporation, the HMT have supplied 149 tractors upto 28-2-74. The balance is expected to be supplied during March/April, 1974.

Handing over of Uneconomic Routes run by D.T.C. to Private Operators

2418. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to hand over the uneconomic routes at present run by the Delhi Transport Corporation to the private operators; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme from DMC

2419. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slum clearance and improvement schemes in the Capital have been taken over from the Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme was not implemented satisfactorily by the corporation.

Development of Public Transport System in the Metropolitan Cities

2420. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money allotted to the Ministry out of the collections made from the sale of petrol during 1973 for development of public transport system in the Metropolitan cities;

(b) whether city-wise allocations have been made for this purpose, and if so, the figures thereof; and

(c) the additional buses that will be added to each city under this programme during 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No funds have been placed at the disposal of Ministry of Shipping and Transport out of the revenue from the recent additional levies on petrol. However, it has been agreed that Government of India may consider providing some financial assistance for improving the public transport system, especially in metropolitan cities, which have come under pressure following the shift in traffic from personalised transport to public transport, in view of the hike in petrol prices. Proposals were invited from City Transport Undertakings in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras for financial assistance for implementation of short term schemes, which are expected to give quick benefits to the commuters. The details of the schemes proposed by

Calcutta State Transport Corporation and BEST Undertaking are awaited.

In respect of Delhi Transport Corporation, a provision of Rs. 10.33 crores has been proposed in the budget for 1974-75. This is intended to cover cost of 100 additional buses proposed to be acquired by the Corporation during that year besides its normal programme for purchase of 400 buses. This provision will also cover expenditure on providing the infra-structure required for the operation of buses, such as construction of additional depots, expansion of the Central Workshop and renovation of the existing depots.

Handling Charges of Foodgrains by F.C.I.

2421. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the handling charges of the Food Corporation of India for 1971, 1972 and 1973 separately for 1 quintal of foodgrains and transit losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): The handling charges per quintal of sales incurred by the F.C.I. in the movement, storage and distribution of foodgrains on behalf of Government of India for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (Prov.) are as under:—

	(Rs./Quintal of sales)
1970-71	11.56
1971-72	14.84
1972-73 (Prov.)	12.07

These handling costs include the maintenance of buffer stocks also and the comparatively higher cost in 1971-72 were because of this factor.

The transit and storage losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India for the three years which are already included in the handling charges are as follows:

	% on purchases and sales.
1970-71	1.06
1971-72	1.09
1972-73 (Prov.)	1.08

परिवहन के विकास और राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के लिए पंजाब को वित्तीय सहायता

2422. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्यागत दो वर्षों में पंजाब सरकार को परिवहन के विकास और राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के निर्माण के लिए किननी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस अवधि में उक्त कार्य के लिए किननी वित्तीय सहायता की माग की थी; और

(ग) 1974-75 के वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त कार्य हेतु राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रजब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) : भारत सरकार ने सड़क परिवहन के विकास के लिए पंजाब सरकार को कोई अनुदान या अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है। राजमार्गों के क्षेत्र में भारत सरकार मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग जो केन्द्रीय विषय है से संबंधित है। अतः उनके विकास और रखरखाव पर पूरा व्यय भारत सरकार वहन

किया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आर्थिक सहायता के कुछ चुने हुए राज्य सड़क/पुलों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में ऋण भी दिया जाता है। कुछ अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुछ विशेष सड़कों के लिए और धन की व्यवस्था

की जाती है। नीचे की सारणी पञ्चम सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम माग और विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उन मागों के लिए किये गये आबंटन सूचित करती है :—

1971-72		1972-73	
राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित अन्तिम माग	आबंटित राशि	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित अन्तिम माग	आबंटित राशि
(लाख रुपयों में)			
(1) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और निर्माण . .	86.00	86.00	189.75
(2) विशेष सड़के .	300.00	279.90	प्राप्त नहीं 379.75
(3) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	17.50	16.25	16.63 15.50
(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आर्थिक सहायता के राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए ऋण सहायता	6.55	6.55	प्राप्त नहीं 2.00

(ग) 1974-75 के लिए आबंटन उक्त वर्ष का बजट अनुमानों का संसद द्वारा मत दत्त हो जाने पर निश्चित किया जायेगा।

उड़ीसा द्वारा खाद्यान्न की मांग और उसकी सप्लाई

2423. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछबाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उड़ीसा सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से गत छ महीनों के दौरान कितने गेहूँ और मोटे अनाज की मांग की थी ,

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार ने उड़ीसा सरकार को कितने खाद्यान्न की सप्लाई की, और

(ग) उस राज्य को वांछित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

मुख्य सचिव राज्य में राज्य में (श्री सचिव खाद्य एवं पी० शिप) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय भण्डार में स्टॉक की उपलब्धता, कमी वाले सभी राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं, बाजार में उपलब्धता, मूल्य स्थिति तथा अन्य सगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय भण्डार से खाद्यान्नो के आवंटन किए जाते हैं ।

विवरण

उड़ीसा द्वारा गेहूँ और मोटे अनाजों की मांगी गई और उन्हे सप्लाई की गई मात्रा

माह		मागी गई मात्रा	(हजार मीटरी टन में)		
			सप्लाई की गई मात्रा		
		गेहूँ	मोटे अनाज	गेहूँ	मोटे अनाज
सितम्बर, 1973	.	25 0	—	17 7	—
अक्तूबर, 1973	.	25.0	—	8.3	—
नवम्बर, 1973	.	25 0	—	5.9	—
दिसम्बर, 1973	.	15.0	—	6.6	—
जनवरी, 1974	.	20 0	—	8.6	—
फरवरी, 1974	.	20.0	—	10.0*	—

*आवंटन

अण्डमान द्वारा चावल की मांग और उसकी सप्लाई

2424. श्री हुक्म चन्द कन्हैयाल : क्या कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने गत 5 मास में अण्डमान को कितनी चावल की सप्लाई की;

(ख) उक्त राज्य ने इस अवधि में केन्द्र से कितनी चावल की मांग की थी; और

(ग) उसको चावल के पूरे कोटे की सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कुबि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब शि० शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय भण्डार में कुल उपलब्धता, विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, स्थानीय बाजार में उपलब्धता और अन्य सगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रख कर, राज्यों को प्रति माह बाधाओं की सप्लाई की जाती है। अक्टूबर, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 तक की अवधि के लिए अण्डमान तथा निकोबार प्रशासन द्वारा केन्द्रीय भण्डार से मागी गई 4 2 हजार मी० टन चावल की मात्रा के प्रति 3.5 हजार मी० टन चावल आवंटित किया गया था। 23 फरवरी, 1974 तक जो मात्रा उठाई गई थी वह 2 4 हजार मी० टन थी। शेष मात्रा के उठाने का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

Construction Work of Lighthouse at Ettikulam (Kerala)

2425. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction work of Ettikulam

lighthouse in Cannanore District of Kerala; and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The construction work of the new Lighthouse at Ettikulam (Mount Dely) has started with effect from 1-10-1973. The work on various buildings and lighthouse tower is in progress.

(b) Construction work is likely to be completed by November, 1975.

राज्य ग्रन्थ अकादमियों को दिए गए अनुदान और उनका व्यय

2426. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्र. यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य ग्रन्थ अकादमियों को अब तक अनुदानों के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और उन्होंने कितना व्य. किया, और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों की अकादमियों ने अब तक कितनी कामन क. पुस्तकें बेची और उनके स्टार की पुस्तकों की कमत का अथवा-अलग व्योग क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) हिन्दी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में, विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकें निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्य पुस्तक निर्माण बोर्डों को सरकार द्वारा अब तक 548.32 लाख रुपये की अनुदान राशि दी गई है। 31 मार्च, 1973 तक पिछले तीन वर्षों में उनके द्वारा

किया गया खर्च 337.21 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, विभिन्न राज्य पुस्तक निर्माण बोर्डों द्वारा अब तक बेची गई पुस्तकों का मूल्य 129.17 लाख रुपये है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से पुस्तक निर्माण बोर्डों के स्टॉक में जितनी पुस्तकें हैं, उनका मूल्य बनाने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना प्राप्त होने पर, तत्ता पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Reduction in use of Cement or its substitute for Building

2427. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. propose to consider the possibility of reducing the use of cement or find its suitable substitute for building because of acute shortage of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) and (b). Yes. Instructions for the use of lime concrete in foundations and under floors and lime cement mortars for masonry and plaster, wherever feasible have already been issued to economise the use of the cement. This apart, the construction of quarters in general pool is being undertaken now in four storeys with load bearing walls instead of R.C.C. framed structure. Adoption of this technique of load bearing construction results in saving of cement.

The viability of use of flyash to substitute a part of cement used in construction is, also, being examined

and some experimental work in this respect has been done.

Ad hoc Teachers Employed in Govt. Schools, Delhi

2428. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ad hoc* teachers employed during 1972-73 in Government schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of such teachers whose services have been regularized during 1973-74; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to regularise the services of the rest of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Delhi Administration from the different schools who made the *ad hoc* appointment. The Delhi Administration have regularised 430 such teachers upto 19th February, 1974.

(c) Those of the *ad hoc* teachers who have been selected for appointment on regular basis, will be absorbed, subject to the availability of vacancies, in order of their position in the select list, during the period of the validity of the select list.

Financial Assistance to States for Implementation of Uniform Pattern of Education

2429. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether

any financial assistance would be granted to States by the U.G.C. or the Central Government for helping the Universities/States for the implementation of uniform pattern for school and college education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): There is no provision for Central assistance to States specifically for the implementation of uniform pattern for school and college education. The States can, however, use *inter alia* for this purpose a part of the Central assistance under the Plan, which is, given to them as a block grant. All Universities except the State University of Uttar Pradesh and Bombay University have already availed of the University Grants Commission assistance for introduction of the 3-year degree course.

Scheme for the Development of the Main Central Road in Kerala

2430. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala submitted any scheme for the development of the Main Central Road in that State; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme and if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which a decision is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Member is having in mind the proposal submitted by the Kerala Government for including in the 5th Plan in the N. H. System the road from Trivandrum to Angamali

along the Kullimanoor-Kottarakkai-Thiruvalla-Changan-Cherry-Kottayam-Ettumanoor - Kuravallangad - Kootthattukulam - Muvattupuzha - Keezhilom-Perumbavoor route. This has been noted for consideration along with available funds, the *inter se* priority Plan proposals keeping in view the available funds, the *inter se* priority of individual roads on an all-India basis and the extent to which each road satisfies the criteria laid down for the classification of roads as National Highways. As the 5th Plan is still in a preparatory stage, it is premature to give any indication at this stage about any road which could be newly included in the National Highways System under that Plan.

Type and particulars of ships to be produced at Cochin Shipyard

2431. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the type and particulars of the ships proposed to be produced at Cochin Shipyard in its first phase of operation and how far it has been able to attract enquiries and orders from the Indian shipping industry; and

(b) when the first ship is expected to be delivered and the planned delivery schedule as per the latest assessment in the light of the progress made in the work of the shipyard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The first series of ships proposed to be built at Cochin Shipyard, is a 75,000 DWT Panamax Bulk Carrier, the specifications of which are as follows:

Length	245'3M
Breadth (Moulded)	32'2M
Depth (Moulded)	18'7M
Dead Weight	75,000 Tons.

gross tonnage . . .	40 000 Tons (approx)
Engine Power . . .	30,440 BHP @ 114 rpm

The Shipyard has already initiated negotiations with leading shipowners in India regarding placement of orders for this type of ship. Six Shipping Companies have already indicated their interest in placing orders for this type of ship.

(b) According to present planning, the first ship is expected to be delivered in October 1977. The actual delivery schedule for each ship is to be negotiated as part of the ship-building contracts to be entered into with interested shipowners.

UNESCO Recommendations regarding Book Production in Regional Languages

2432. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UNESCO has recommended that book production especially in regional languages shall be included in development plans, especially in developing countries like India; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion and whether Government propose to include book production under development plans and if so, the brief outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Even apart from the recommendation made by UNESCO, the Government has been aware of the great importance of developing book production in regional languages. An al-

location of Rs. 12 crores was made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for production of University Level Books in Hindi and Regional Languages initiated in 1968-69. The scheme is operated through the autonomous Book Production Boards set up for the purpose in various States. The project is being carried over to the Fifth Five Year Plan with a tentative allocation of Rs. 7 crores. The total number of books published under this programme in different languages was 2027 on 31-12-1973.

Grant of Loan to H.U.D.C.O.

3433. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent meeting of the Government a decision was taken to grant loan to the Housing and Development Corporation for housing;

(b) if so, the decision taken; and

(c) which are the Centres to be benefited by this grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides for financial assistance to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation by way of equity contribution and market borrowings to the extent of Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation extends financial assistance to the State Housing Boards etc., for construction of housing and development of plots on the basis of projects received by it from these agencies.

Position of Land Acts struck down by High Courts

2434. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in certain States High Courts have struck down provisions of Land Act;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Recently, the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has struck down as unconstitutional certain provisions of the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1973 in the Civil Writ No. 3150/1973 (Sucha Singh Bajwa V. the State of Punjab). The main points in the judgment are:

Section 4(4) of the Act provided that land held by each member of the family on the appointed day has to be pooled. Out of that land the husband, and where the husband is dead or does not own or hold any land, the wife and in any other case the eldest surviving child who is a member of the family has to make the selection of the permissible area and furnish the necessary declaration as is provided in rule 5(4) of the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973. Since the Act does not provide that the permissible area so selected will become the property of the entire family, the land comprised in the family ceiling unit will continue to remain in the individual names of the members of the family as it stood previously so that they would be at liberty to deal with it as they please even to the detriment of the other members of the family. Such a provision cannot be said to be in the interest of or by way of agricultural reform, and cannot be upheld as valid or constitutional.

The provision with regard to the permissible area for the family also

suffers from another infirmity which makes it unconstitutional as being violative of the second proviso to Article 31A(1) of the Constitution. In case each member of the family, as defined in the Act, holds land immediately before the commencement of the Act as land-owner or mortgagee with possession or tenant within permissible area fixed by the Act he continued to be the holder thereof on the date the Act commenced, and if he is to be deprived of the land so held by him, which is within his permissible area and is in his personal cultivation he should be paid compensation at a rate not less than the market value in accordance with this provisions of the Constitution. On the day the Act came into force it was not known to what extent the area of each member of the family, separately held by him or her, would be reduced under the Act. It has been left to the will of that member of the family, who is entitled under the Act, to make the selection of the land held within the ceiling. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Act, by its own force and on the very day of its enforcement, fixed the extent of the permissible area in respect of each member of the family as defined in the Act.

The expression "family" has been given an artificial meaning in the Act and that artificial entity has been included in the definition of the word "person" as defined in the Act, which is not in accordance with the definition of the term "person" in section 3(42) of the General Clauses Act, 1897 the provisions of which, according to Article 367 of the Constitution, are to apply for the interpretation of the expressions used in the Constitution and which have not been defined in that Article.

Lands in the State of Punjab are entered in the revenue records in the names of individuals and not families. By an artificial definition a family cannot be brought to the existence retrospectively with reference to the appointed day and by a fiction

deemed to hold the land which was, in fact not held by it but was held individually by each of its members.

The judgment is under examination.

यूरिया खाद का उत्पादन और इसकी काला बाजारी

2435. श्री सुखचन्द शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(अ) भारत में गत वर्ष यूरिया खाद का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन हुआ और देश में इसका वितरण किस ढंग से किया गया; और

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष यूरिया खाद की बड़े पैमाने पर काला बाजारी की गई और कुछ व्यापारियों ने इस कारण बहुत अधिक धन कमाया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० शर्मा) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 (अप्रैल से मार्च तक) के दौरान देश में 14.14 लाख मीटरी टन यूरिया का निर्माण हुआ था। इस में से कुछ मात्रा का वितरण सहकारी तथा अस्थागत एजेंसियों के माध्यम से और शेष मात्रा का वितरण गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया गया था।

(ख) उर्वरकों के मामले में बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजारी होने के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों ने चोर-बाजारी करने वाले कुछ विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध उर्वरक (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी है।

जूट टेक्नोलोजी अनुसंधानशाला: कलकत्ता में जूट के डंठलों से अखबारी कागज तैयार करने की विधाई गई विधि

2436. श्री खालजी भादू क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जूट टेक्नोलोजी अनुसंधानशाला, कलकत्ता ने ऐसा प्रयत्न करने के बाद बचे जूट के डंठलों से अखबारी कागज तैयार करने की विधि निकाली है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक वर्ष लगभग 20 लाख टन जूट के डंठल बेकार समझ कर फेंक दिये जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अखबारी कागज तैयार करने की इस प्रक्रिया को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्ना-साहिब जी० शिन्धे) : (क) जी हां, जूट टेक्नोलोजी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, कलकत्ता में किये गये परीक्षणों से पता चला है कि जूट की डंठलों से उम्दा अखबारी कागज तैयार किया जा सकता है।

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश में प्रति वर्ष करीब 35 लाख टन जूट के डंठलों का उत्पादन होता है। इस प्रकार के सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कि मौजूदा समय में जूट के डंठलों की कितनी मात्रा का इस्तेमाल ईंधन, बाड़ लगाने और छप्पर तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है। यह भी जानकारी नहीं है कि जूट के डंठलों की कितनी मात्रा को किसी भी कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) जूट के डंठलों से व्यापारिक स्तर पर अखबारी कागज तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया की कभी संभावना नहीं है, क्योंकि कच्ची

सामग्री (जूट के डंडल) की आपूर्ति मौसमी होती है। इसके अलावा, कच्ची सामग्री को एकत्र करने और उसे संशोधित करने में कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं। फिर भी, यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस प्रक्रिया को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक समिति की नियुक्ति की गई है।

Maharashtra Agricultural Land Bill, 1973

2437. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the differences between the Maharashtra Government and the Central Government on the issue of national guidelines regarding agricultural land ceiling have been resolved;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra Agricultural Land Bill regarding land ceiling has been suitably revised; and

(c) whether the revised bill has been sent for President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) Most of the outstanding points in the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Lowering of Ceiling on Holdings) and (Amendment) Bill, 1972 have been resolved between the Government of India and the Maharashtra Government.

(b) Steps for suitable revision of the Bill are being taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Alleged withdrawal of amount from S.B.I. Account of Aligarh Muslim University by Forged Cheques

2438. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. two lakhs has been withdrawn from the account of the Aligarh Muslim University in the State Bank of India, Aligarh by means of forged cheques; and

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been traced and prosecution launched?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 2,21,760 is alleged to have been fraudulently drawn and cashed out of the University account with the State Bank of India, Aligarh. The University has lodged a report with the Police at Aligarh and the case is under investigation by the police.

Blackmarketing of Urea Fertilisers

2439. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether urea fertilizer manufactured in Government fertilizer units is being sold at Rs. 175.00 a bag in Bihar against Rs. 55.00 a bag, the controlled rate;

(b) whether Government have made enquiries in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the blackmarketeers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Enquiries have been made with the Government of Bihar about black marketing of Urea in that State. The State Government have reported that Urea is being sold at controlled rates against permits issued by the B.D.O's. However a few cases of black marketing have been reported. The State Government has reported that cases of black marketing are being vigorously tackled through intensive checking and prosecution and that 63 prosecutions have so far been launched for black marketing.

Flood as a cause of indiscriminate cutting of Forests and Deforestation

2440. SHRI RAM KANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has seen a statement by Mr. Lester R. Brown of the Overseas Development Council, Washington, that floods in certain parts of India were the result of indiscriminate cut of trees and rapid deforestation of the Himalayan foot hills; and

(b) the reaction of the Government and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पेट्रोल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण टैंकरी के किरायों में वृद्धि

2441. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या नौबतल और परिबतल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के बाद दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों में टैंकरी के किराये में वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है ?

नौबतल और परिबतल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रमोद कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). नवम्बर, 1973 में पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ जाने के फलस्वरूप, राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की टैंकरी भाड़ों में 30 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि करनी पड़ी है। 1-3-1974 को पेट्रोल की कीमत में और वृद्धि होने के कारण, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 6-3-1974 से टैंकरी भाड़े में लगभग

11 प्रतिशत की और वृद्धि की है। अन्य राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में टैंकरी भाड़े में की गई वृद्धि की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित वृद्धि के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Expected shortage of Fertilisers in 1974-75

2442. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected shortage of fertilisers for the year 1974-75;

(b) what steps are taken or are proposed to be taken to meet this shortage; and

(c) whether it is proposed to streamline the system of distribution, if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to current indications there is expected to be shortage of about 23 per cent in the supplies of nitrogenous fertilisers, and about 36 per cent in the supplies of phosphatic fertilisers, for the year 1974-75. No shortage is expected in case of potassic fertilisers.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to meet the shortage. These include:

- (i) efforts to maximise the capacity utilisation of the existing domestic fertiliser factories;
- (ii) efforts to import the maximum quantities of fertilisers possible;
- (iii) efforts to mobilise and utilise the rural and urban organic manurial resources, to supplement chemical fertilisers.

(c) The following steps have been taken to streamline the system of distribution of fertilisers:—

Before each cropping season the requirements of the different zones are assessed realistically in consultation with the States concerned. A supply plan is then drawn in consultation with the State Government, and the fertiliser manufacturers in such a way that long haulages and cross movements of both domestically produced and imported fertilisers are minimized and the distribution pattern is as rational as possible from the point of view of the Railways logistics to enable them to accord priority to the movements. Order under the Essential Commodities Act are issued to enforce supply of fertilisers by the manufacturers in accordance with the plan. Periodic review of the position of supply is taken to ensure the proper distribution of the fertilisers according to the plan.

Meeting of Departmental Council of J.C.M.

2443. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Council of the J.C.M. is not meeting regularly;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether the National Council Members of the J.C.M. have raised this issue in the J.C.M. meeting of the National Council held in Delhi on 24th and 25th January, 1974, and if so, steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Meeting of the Joint Departmental Council of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture on the one hand, and the Department of Science and Technology, on the other

remained held up for some time, owing to the fact that the Council was to be bifurcated into two separate Councils, one for the Department of Science and Technology, and the other for Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture.

Following a review of the matter in the National Council of J.C.M., the question of such bifurcation has been deferred, and it has been decided for the time being to continue with the common Departmental Council. Its meeting has been fixed for 15th and 16th April, 1974.

Students Studying in USSR

2444. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 764 on the 15th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether in view of the growing cooperation in economic, academic and other fields with USSR, it is proposed to enhance the number of Indian students in USSR to bring it at least to the level of those in U.S.A. and U.K., and if so, an account thereof; and

(b) whether Government also propose to convey their general approval for admission of all Indian students selected by Universities in USSR, and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Indian students are sent to the USSR for Studies/Training under the Schemes of Scholarships offered by the Soviet authorities. As the number of scholarships available is determined by the donor country, the question of Government of India increasing the number of students for study in USSR does not arise.

(b) The Government of India have no objection to permitting students for studying in USSR if they are selected by the Soviet Universities and approved by the Government of USSR.

Production of Cattle Vaccine in Collaboration with Danish Government

2445. SHRI FATESHINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) if there is any proposal to set up a centre for the production of cattle vaccine in collaboration with Danish Government; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Two centres for the production of vaccine against Foot & Mouth disease of cattle with assistance from Danish Government are in the process of being established by the following organisations;

- (i) Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Bangalore.
- (ii) Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Urlikanohan at Poona.

In addition to the above two or three more centres for the production of above vaccine with assistance from Danish Government are proposed to be established. Location etc. for the establishment of these centres have not yet been decided.

(b) Tentative Plan for Danish assistance for the establishment of the above centres is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6370/74]

Implementation of Third Pay Commission Report by Cochin Shipyards

2446. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cochin Shipyards management has not implemented the Central Pay Commission's recommendations in Cochin Shipyards, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Cochin Shipyards Management had appointed a Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors to go into the Charter of Demands submitted by the Unions, if so, whether the Sub-Committee has submitted their report; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A Sub-Committee of the Board of Directors of Cochin Shipyards Ltd. was appointed to go into the question of pay scales of the employees. Its report was received in August 1973. After further discussions, an agreement was signed on 8th February, 1974 between the Management and representatives of the employees/workmen, of the Cochin Shipyards, laying down wages, allowances and other conditions of service. This agreement will be in operation till 31st December, 1976. The shipyard has also announced the pay structure and other conditions of service pertaining to officers. While doing so, the pay scales formulated by the Third Pay Commission for Officers have been taken into consideration.

Selecting of suitable sites for location of Shipyard

2447. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

SHRI S. N. MISHRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Techno-Economic Working Group set up to make a comparative study of selecting suitable sites for location of shipyard has since submitted their report;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the report submitted by this group; and

(c) reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The report of the Techno-Economic Working Group, which was set up to evaluate various sites proposed by the State Governments, has been received and is under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of new shipyards in the country.

Chassis obtained by the States Road Transport Corporation in Karnataka against the supply of Power to a firm in Tamil Nadu

2448. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Road Transport Corporation in Karnataka has obtained chassis against the supply of power to a firm in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of this transaction; and

(c) whether the concurrence of the Centre is required in such transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any such transaction.

(c) No, Sir.

Exploitation of tribals by Liquor Vendors

2449. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the notice of Government that liquor vendors are exploiting the tribals and are robbing them;

(b) whether Government are aware that whatever they earn as their wages go to the 'drast' vendors; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken for the welfare of the tribal areas particularly in Bihar and Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Government is aware that the present excise policy is causing some hardship to the tribal people. An attempt is, therefore, being made, in consultation with all the State Governments concerned, to evolve a special policy for the tribal areas.

Proposed addition of new buses to D.T.C. Fleet

2450. SHRI M. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 790 on the 25th February, 1974 regarding number of D.T.C. Buses in operation in Delhi during 1974-75 and state:

(a) the reduction in the time for waiting in the queue both for office goers and non-office goers after six months from now, when about 500 buses are proposed to be added to D.T.C. fleet; and

(b) the financial result envisaged as a result of the expansion scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Random traffic surveys carried out by D.T.C. from time to time have indicated that the average waiting time of a commuter in the city operational area ranges from 20 to 30 minutes. With the addition of 500 buses, which the Corporation proposed to acquire during the year 1974-75, it expects to increase the frequency of bus services on the existing routes so as to reduce the waiting time of the travelling public. However, it is difficult at this stage to make a precise estimate of the extent of reduction in waiting time, which may thus be possible.

(b) The Corporation expects that the present average income of Rs. 217 per bus per day may go upto Rs. 300 per bus per day after the infra-structure, such as construction of new depots, expansion of Central Workshop, etc., is provided.

विभिन्न संग्रहालयों से चुराई गई मूर्तियों
और पेन्टिंगों

2451. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत वर्ष विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालयों में चुराई गई मूर्तियों और पेन्टिंगों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) कितनी मूर्तियों और पेन्टिंगों को बरामद कर लिया गया है और इस बारे में

कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० पी० यादव) : (क) वर्ष 1973 के दौरान भारत सरकार के अधीन किसी भी राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय अथवा किसी अन्य केन्द्रीय संग्रहालयों में कोई मूर्ति अथवा चित्र चोरी नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shortage of Chemical Fertilisers in Tamil Nadu

2452. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that there is a serious shortage of various types of chemical fertilizer in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether as a result thereof farmers have to buy fertilizer on black-market rates; and

(c) whether the State Government has requested allocation of additional quantity, and if so, reaction of the Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the general shortage of fertilisers in the country during Rabi 73-74 season, the State of Tamil Nadu as almost all the other States, faced some shortage of fertilisers.

(b) There had been some complaints of black marketing against private distributors. The State Government has reported that prosecution has been launched against such dealers for indulging in blackmarketing and that steps are being taken to prevent such malpractices.

(c) Almost all State Governments including Tamil Nadu Government have requested the Central Government for allocation of additional quantities of fertilisers. The available quantities of fertilisers are being equitably distributed among the different States on the basis of their requirements as finalised at the Six month-zonal conferences.

Land Ceiling Laws in Command Areas

2453. SHRI BALAKRISHNA VENKENNA NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enforce ceiling laws in Command areas of irrigation projects before water is supplied; and

(b) if so, whether ceiling on agricultural lands are proposed to be suitably modified to fulfil the above objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The ceiling laws provide for the enforcement of the law with reference to a date either mentioned in the law or to be notified in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Failure of Water Supply in Delhi

2454. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of times water supply failed in Delhi during the current year so far and the comparative figures for the corresponding period of the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertak-

ing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that during the current year there has been reduction in water supply in some areas on twenty-three occasions so far against 14 such cases last year. At no time there was total failure either this year or in the last year.

Changes in present Food Distribution System

2455. SHRI BHAKSARSAHAIB DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when Government are likely to announce the general guidelines to make the present food distribution system more efficient;

(b) whether any drastic changes are contemplated so as to expedite substantial supplies of foodgrains, help state Governments to buy sufficient stocks to tide over scarcity conditions; and

(c) whether the changes in the distribution system are likely to ensure regular and smooth supply of foodgrains to all the States and fair price shops so as to prevent recurrence of incidents which disrupt normal life of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The public distribution system of foodgrains under the State Governments has been in force for many years. The State Governments exercise control and supervision on over the fair price shops located within the States. They have also been advised by the Government of India from time to time to adopt measures for improving the functioning of the food distribution system. In order to improve the availability of foodgrains for release through the fair-price shops both the surplus and deficit

States have been asked to maximise procurement of foodgrains.

Integration of Standards Programmes for Agricultural Production

2456. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a closer integration of standards programmes with the processes of agricultural production;

(b) whether such an integration would optimise resource utilisation and increase operational efficiency; and

(c) if so, when the final decision is to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a). Indian Standards Institution is engaged in formulating standards for Farm Implements & Machinery, Hand-tools, Seed Processing Equipment, Pesticides, Pesticidal formulations, Propagation Materials, Micro-Biological Analysis, Cereals and Pulses, Foodgrains handling and storage, Pest Control Equipment required for agricultural production in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खाद्यान्न गोदामों की संख्या बढ़ाने संबंधी योजना

2457. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या 'कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान खाद्यान्न गोदामों की संख्या बढ़ाने संबंधी योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी होगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में 59 लाख मी० टन के गोदाम और भाण्डागार बनवाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा सहकारी क्षेत्र में 4 लाख मी० टन क्षमता के गोदाम बनवाने का भी लक्ष्य रखा गया है। विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण, बफर स्टॉक प्रबन्धों आदि के माध्यम पर राज्यवार व्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Junior Clerks Grade Examination by N.D.M.C.

2458. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of a large number of candidates declared successful in the Junior Clerks Grade Examination conducted by N.D.M.C. in February, 1972, a few of them have since been offered jobs;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the up-to-date number of candidates offered jobs so far;

(c) whether a scheme to employ graduates on part time job at Rs. 100 per month is under consideration; and

(d) if so, whether preference will be given to those graduates who were declared successful in the above-mentioned examination and have not been offered jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Out of the 473 candidates declared successful in the Junior Clerks Grade Examination held by the N.D.M.C. in February 1973, 141 candidates have been offered jobs on the basis of the available vacancies so far.

(c) and (d). Under their scheme for creating jobs for the educated unemployed, N.D.M.C. also decided to employ Junior Clerks on stipendiary basis of Rs. 100 per month and to absorb them in regular vacancies during the year 1974-75. Appointment as trainee Junior Clerks is also being made from the same panel.

Judicial Seminar

2459. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Judicial Seminar organised by Delhi University was held in New Delhi during the 2nd week of February, 1974;

(b) if so, the names of Chief delegates who took part in the Seminar; and

(c) the nature of discussions held and decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the delegate is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6371/74].

(c) A list of the delegate is laid on the role of the Judiciary and other correctional agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. The

consensus of the Seminar was that there should be a coordinated approach among the various agencies of Criminal Justice and that the judiciary had a vital role in the implementation of all criminal laws bearing on Correctional Services.

Over-hauling of Rural Loan System for Small Farmers and Landless Labourers

2462. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has suggested for total over-hauling of Rural Loan system for small farmers and landless labourers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture, in their Interim Report on Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, had, inter-alia, recommended organisation of special cooperatives to provide integrated services. The Report of the Commission was considered in consultation with the Planning Commission, Department of Banking, Department of Co-operation, Reserve Bank of India and State Governments.

2. It has been decided that in areas where the cooperative structure is weak, dormant or non-existent, compact areas may be selected covering a minimum population of 10,000 and going upto a full CD Block. For this area, a new Farmers Service Society which will provide integrated credit, supplies and services may be set up. The new Society is expected to disburse all types of credit required, supply inputs including fertilisers, arrange for processing and marketing, wherever feasible, and undertake all connected activities directly or

in conjunction with other organisations. The new Society can be financed either by a commercial bank or the cooperative bank. The Society will be open to all agriculturists, agricultural labourers and rural artisans in its area but to serve the interests of the weaker sections, the control over management is to be vested with the weaker sections by reserving 2/3rd of the membership of the Board of Management for them. The State Government and Union Territories are taking necessary steps to set up 56 such societies on a pilot basis in different SFDA/MFAL project areas. 13 have been registered. The new societies will be assisted and supported by the State Government/Union Territories concerned.

Memorandum from the All India Taxi-mens' Union

2463. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had received any memorandum from the All India Taxi-men's Union on the 30th November, 1973; and

(b) if so, what were the demands therein and the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of the Federation of All India Taximen's Union related to supply of petrol to taxi owners at subsidised prices. Supply of petrol at a concessional rate to any class of consumers would involve serious difficulties and administrative problems and would also not be in line with Government's objective of reducing consumption of motor spirit. Consequent upon the increase in the cost of petrol in November, 1973, taxi fares were suitably revised upwards by the

State Governments and Union Administrations so that the operators were not put to any loss.

The other demands of the Federation included appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to go into the problem of adulteration of petrol and marketing of spurious/substandard spare parts, supply of cars of special quality to taxi owners at a reduced price and of making second hand cars available to them through State Trading Corporation for use as taxis. These demands have been brought to the notice of the Ministries concerned.

Priority to Public Transport in utilisation of Fuel

2464. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether in view of shortage of fuel Government gives priority to public transport in the matter of utilisation of available fuel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The Government of India have not so far issued any instructions for giving preference to public sector transport in the matter of supply of fuel.

Schemes for Rural water supply outside the normal Plan Assistance

2465. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any particular scheme or schemes for rural water supply with cent per cent central aid which will be outside the normal plan assistance;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme so far taken and the schemes under preparation, showing the amount required for the purpose and the number of villages and people covered, State-wise separately;

(c) whether his Ministry will directly consider such cases for preparation of new schemes for rural water supply or the whole scheme will be channelised through the State Government for its processing and other necessary details; and

(d) the percentage and total number of villages in the country which are still without any water supply for drinking purposes in relation to total number of villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). In 1972-73 the Central Government introduced a Scheme called the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme under which funds are being given to the States on cent per cent grant basis in addition to their normal State plan provisions on Rural Water Supply Schemes. Under this scheme, the following villages qualify for assistance.

(i) Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say one mile).

(ii) Villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water supply if they lie in areas which are cholera endemic or guineaworm infested or have other reasons such as presence of fluorides, salinity or iron in excessive quantities, and

(iii) Villages which have inadequate arrangements of supply of drinking water for weaker sections of society such as the tribals, Harijans etc.

The States were asked to prepare schemes conforming to these criteria and in response proposals were received

from States and Union Territories and were sanctioned after scrutiny by the Central Government. A statement showing the State-wise number of schemes and their estimated cost approved under this programme together with funds released to the States during the last year and the allocations for the current year is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6372/74].

All these schemes have been prepared by the State Governments and are also being executed by them.

(d) According to 1971 census the total number of villages in the country is 5.76 lakhs. It is estimated that after the end of the 4th Plan period there would remain in the country about 1.15 lakhs villages without suitable provision for safe drinking water, i.e., villages which do not have any source of drinking water supply at all, villages where the existing source of water supply is either highly brackish/saline or it suffers from health hazards like cholera endemicity guinea worm infestation, high fluoride content etc.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Permanent Liability Homes in West Bengal

2466. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons now living in Permanent Liability Homes in West Bengal; and

(b) the allocation made in the Fifth Plan for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) About 17,000.

(b) No allocation for this purpose has been made in the Fifth Plan by the

Central Government since, according to the Sixth Finance Commission's award, this expenditure is to be borne by the State Governments themselves from April 1, 1974.

Ban on Import of Tractors

2467. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of tractors has been banned at the instance of indigenous manufacturers, whereas the indigenous supplies have failed to keep to schedule;

(b) whether the energy crisis has also hit the use of tractors on the farms; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The question of import of tractors was examined in all its aspects and after considering the requirements and present manufacturing programme, Government of India have decided not to import tractors.

(b) and (c). Except for transport difficulties, no reports regarding shortage of high speed and low speed diesel oils used for operating agricultural machinery have been received. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals are taking steps to increase the availability of diesel oil and the State Governments have been advised to keep a strict watch on the distribution system to ensure adequate supplies to the agriculturists.

मछली पकड़ने के लिए नौकाओं के निर्माण के लिए नार्ब से सहायता

2468. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा नार्ब के बीच सम्पन्न हुए पाच साला समझौते के अन्तर्गत नार्ब सरकार मछली पकड़ने वाली नौकाओं तथा अन्य मशीनरी के निर्माण के लिए विशेष सहायता देगी ;

(ख) पहले हुए इसी प्रकार के समझौते के अन्तर्गत क्या सहायता दी गई थी ; और

(ग) इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) नवम्बर, 1973 में भारत तथा नार्ब के बीच सम्पन्न हुए पाच साला करार के अनुसार नार्ब सरकार मछली पकड़ने वाली नौकाएं बनाने के याडों के विकास तथा मात्स्यकी उपकरण प्राप्त कराने के लिए 426 लाख नार्बजियन क्रोनर की सहायता प्रदान करेगा ।

(ख) उसके पश्चात् तब हुए श्री प्रकार के करारों के अन्तर्गत नार्ब सरकार ने लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता दी है ।

(ग) भारत-नार्ब परियोजना प्रथम करार, पश्चात् में हुए तीन पूरक करारों व दूसरे करार के अनुसार 1952 से कार्य करती रही है । इन करारों की अवधि और उद्देश्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

मुख्य करार का प्रथम पूरक—24-1-53 से

21-4-56

तक

मुख्य करार का द्वितीय पूरक 21-4-56 से

27-11-61

तक

मुख्य करार का तृतीय पूरक 27-11-61 से
31-3-67 तक

दूसरा करार 1-4-67 से
31-3-72 तक

केरल राज्य ने नीम्दाकरा से सम्बन्धित प्रथम पूरक करार के उद्देश्य निम्न प्रकार थे —

- (क) मछलियों की भाय में वृद्धि करना ।
- (ख) ताजी मछलियों का उचित वितरण और मछली-उत्पादों में सुधार करना ।
- (ग) मछली पकड़ने वाले लोगों के स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता में सुधार ।
- (घ) परियोजना क्षेत्र में लोगों के रहन-सहन को अच्छे स्तर का बनाना ।

दूसरे अनुपूरक करार का उद्देश्य पहले अनुपूरक करार के कार्यों का विस्तार करना, कल के बुदलम स्थित जिला अस्पताल में कुछ सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना, कोचीन में एक नए मछली पकड़ने वाले केन्द्र का विकास करना और परियोजना क्षेत्र के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में जल आपूर्ति में सुधार करना है ।

तीसरे अनुपूरक करार के उद्देश्य प्रथम और द्वितीय अनुपूरक करारों में लिखे परियोजना के उद्देश्यों में संशोधन और उनमें वृद्धि करना है और साथ ही परियोजना की गतिविधियों को कर्नाटक राज्य के सरकार, तमिल नाडु के सरकार और केरल राज्य के गवर्नर तक बढ़ाना है ।

इन कार्यक्रमों में मुख्यतः निम्न कार्य शामिल हैं :—

- (i) यक्रीकरण तथा गहरे समुद्र में मम्बेरी तथा सर्वेक्षण के कार्यक्रम में सहायता देना ।
- (ii) मीन उद्योग के सभी पहलुओं के कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण देना
- (iii) उपकरणों तथा विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करना ।

दूसरे करार के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित थे —

- (क) तीसरे अनुपूरक करार के अन्तर्गत शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्यों को पूरा करना ।
- (ख) तट से दूर और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ना ।
- (ग) समुद्रीय तट से दूर और तट पर प्राधुनिक तकनीकी के विषय में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन करना ।
- (घ) नौकाओं और तट पर लगाने के लिए मशीनरी तथा उपकरणों की उपलब्धि करना ।

Short supply of drinking water to Rajkot City

2469. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a danger of short supply of drinking water to Rajkot City, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such danger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is awaited from the State Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Drinking Water Wells in Karnataka

2470. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has sought information from the Karnataka Government regarding the villages which are not having drinking water wells;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether there are wells which are having drinking water wells with brackish water and such villages also where wells go dry in summer; and

(d) if so, the facilities provided by the Central Government to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Centrally sponsored Special Investigation Divisions in the various states receive 100 per cent financial assistance from the Centre and make an appraisal of the problem of rural water supply in the difficult, scarcity and problem areas in the country.

As per the information furnished by the Special Investigation Divisions in Karnataka State, 18,041 villages were surveyed upto December, 1973 and out of these villages 11,345 villages were assessed to be scarcity, difficult and health problem villages.

The break-up of these villages is as follows:—

(i) Scarcity villages . . .	10,655
(ii) Cholera endemic villages . . .	144
(iii) Guinea worm infested areas . . .	111
(iv) Other health problem villages . . .	335
TOTAL . . .	11,245

(c) and (d). In 1972, the Centre requested the States to furnish schemes for inclusion under the Central Sector Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme which provides 100 per cent financial assistance to State Governments for implementing rural water supply schemes in permanently disadvantaged villages. The selected villages fall under the following categories:—

- (i) Villages which do not have an assured source of drinking water within a reasonable distance.
- (ii) Villages which need protection or treatment of their existing sources of water supply if they lie in areas which are cholera endemic or guinea worm infested or have other reasons such as presence of fluorides, salinity or iron in excessive quantities, and
- (iii) Villages which have inadequate arrangements of supply of drinking water for weaker sections of society such as the tribals, Harijans etc.

The State Government of Karnataka furnished 271 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 542.89 lakhs for inclusion under this programme. 245 schemes costing Rs. 309.35 lakhs were approved by the Centre and these schemes covered 286 villages. Under

this programme a sum of Rs. 105 lakhs was released by the Centre during 1972-73 and a sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has so far been released during 1973-74.

Assessment of Property Tax in Karol Bagh Zone of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

2471. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) the number of houses in Karol Bagh Zone of Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Rateable Value of which has been assessed on the basis of Market Value with regard to assessment of property tax and not the rent;

(b) the number of houses in Karol Bagh Zone of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Rateable Value of which has been assessed on the basis of actual rent with regard to assessment of property tax; and

(c) the number of houses in Karol Bagh Zone of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, which have been assessed on the basis of market value and not on the basis of actual rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). In Karol Bagh Zone, there are nearly 40,000 properties and it is not possible to furnish the details of houses category-wise readily as required. The properties located within the jurisdiction of Karol Bagh Zone of Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been assessed for the purpose of levy of property taxes in accordance with the provision of section 116 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. The rateable value had been and is being fixed on the basis of the annual rent at which

3558 LS-4.

such land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. The rent fixed by the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation for certain land and building located in this area have been adopted for the purposes of fixing the rateable value in all the cases except those wherein the actual rents paid by the tenants have been more than the amounts initially fixed.

2. This criterion of assessment has also been upheld by the Full Bench of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ No. 580/71 & IPAs. 54 to 61/72.

बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातकों को परती भूमि का आवंटन

2472. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में कृषि स्नातकों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सब सरकारों परती भूमि का आवंटन किया जाना है और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी भूमि आवंटित की जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य): (क) और (ख). भूमि आवंटित करने के कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारें करती हैं और इस बारे में भूमि आवंटित करने की नीति पर स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में निर्णय लेना प्रत्येक राज्य का काम है। सामान्यरूप से भारत सरकार का इससे कोई सम्बंध नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केवल मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार की ही बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातकों को भूमि आवंटित करने की एक योजना है। तथापि सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे स्थानीय परिस्थितियों की दृष्टि में ऐसी योजना पर विचार करें।

मन्सौर और रतलाम जिलों के चीनी व्यापारियों को उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से चीनी लाने के लिए विद्दिए गए परमिट

2473. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वर्देव : क्या कृषि मंत्री मन्सौर और रतलाम जिलों में चीनी व्यापारियों को उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से चीनी लाने के लिए दिए गए परमिटों के बारे में 10 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सख्या 3977 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच सरकार ने पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है;

(ख) प्राप्त जानकारी और शिकायतों के आधार पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) किन किन दोषियों के विरुद्ध संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०पी० मोर्य) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण (1) सभा पटल पर रखा गया [ग्रामालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या LT 6323/74] जिसमें मन्सौर के 11 व्यापारियों और रतलाम जिले के दो व्यापारियों जिन्हें केवल उत्तर प्रदेश से चीनी लाने के लिए 1970-71 के दौरान परमिट दिए गए थे और जिन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के बाहर चीनी बेची थी, का ब्योरा दिया गया। 1971-72 के दौरान किसी व्यापारी को ऐसा कोई परमिट नहीं दिया गया था।

एक अन्य विवरण (2) सभा पटल पर रखा गया [ग्रामालय में रखा गया देखिए सख्या LT 6323/74] जिसमें मन्सौर के कलक्टर द्वारा चलाए गए अधिग्रहण का ब्योरा दिया गया है। रतलाम जिले के बारे में इसी प्रकार की सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के भेजी प्राप्त होती है।

बंजर भूमि के सुधार की केन्द्रीय योजना

2474. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वर्देव
श्री अण्णादय राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने एकड़ भूमि बंजर है;

(ख) बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने संबंधी राज्यों की विभिन्न योजनाएं कौन सी हैं और इनके लिए किस प्रकार की और कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई;

(ग) क्या ऐसी भूमि के सुधार के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को आदर्श योजना का कोई प्रारूप तथा सुझाव भेजे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०पी० मोर्य) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) 1970-71 के वर्ष के भूमि उपयोग आकड़ों के अनुसार देश में बंजर भूमि का राज्यवार क्षेत्र नीचे दिया गया है

राज्य का नाम	बंजर भूमि का क्षेत्र (हजार हेक्टर में)
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	2,101
2. असम	1,802
3. बिहार	1,060

1	2
4. गुजरात . . .	4,200
5. हरियाणा . . .	181
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश . . .	117
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर . . .	244
8. केरल . . .	72
9. मध्य प्रदेश . . .	2,321
10. महाराष्ट्र . . .	1,773
11. मणिपुर . . .	1,380
12. मेघालय . . .	1,905
13. कर्नाटक . . .	839
14. नागा लैंड . . .	985
15. उड़ीसा . . .	802
16. पंजाब . . .	208
17. राजस्थान . . .	4,717
18. तमिल नाडु . . .	832
19. त्रिपुरा . . .	6
20. उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	1,418
21. पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	1,272
योग . . .	28,235

(ख) से (घ) भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना प्रमुख रूप से राज्य सरकारों का मामला है। तथापि, भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा हाथ-में लेने के लिये योजनायें स्वीकृत की हैं। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कृषि योग्य परती भूमि का सुधार करने और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को पुनः बसाने की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना हाथ में ली गई थी। यह योजना आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर (कर्नाटक), उड़ीसा, पंजाब तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में चलाई गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 1.9 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र कृषि-योग्य बनाया गया था। इस पर

भारत सरकार ने सम्बंधित राज्यों को अनुदान और ऋण के तौर पर 6.14 करोड़ रु० का खर्च किया था।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कृषि उत्पादन और वन रोपण के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर बीहड़ भूमि को कृषि-योग्य बनाने की तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहाय्यताओं का निर्धारण करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और राजस्थान के राज्यों में मार्गदर्शी उपाय के तौर पर बीहड़ भूमि को कृषि-योग्य बनाने के केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना हाथ में ली गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 186.31 लाख रुपये के अनुमानित खर्च से कुल 6,620 हेक्टर क्षेत्र का सुधार किये जाने की संभावना है। कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिये सम्बंधित राज्यों को समुचित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए गए थे।

पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्यों में भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये क्षेत्र की निम्नलिखित योजनायें हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है—

1. “टेबल लैंड” के संरक्षण और बीहड़ क्षेत्रों के स्थिरीकरण की मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ—इन परियोजनाओं को कुल 4 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है। सम्बंधित राज्यों को इस कार्यक्रम के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी कर दिए जायेंगे।

2. लवणीय, क्षारीय तथा सेम वाली भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने की मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएँ—देश में ऐसी भूमि को बड़े पैमाने पर कृषि योग्य बनाने की तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहाय्यताओं का निर्धारण करने के लिये पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक राज्यों में कुल 5 करोड़

रुपये की लागत से कुछ मार्गदर्शी परि-
योजनाएं हाथ में लेने का प्रस्ताव है।

सम्बंधित राज्यों को इस सौजन्य के
आवश्यक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी कर दिए
जायेंगे।

3. भूमिहीन परिवारों की बसाने के
लिये बस्तियां बसाने की मार्गदर्शी परि-
योजनाएँ:—आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा,
महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तरांचल प्रदेश
और पश्चिम बंगाल में से प्रत्येक राज्य में
1200 एकड़ संतुल खण्डों में कृषि-योग्य
परती भूमि को कुल 5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत
से स्थावरी बस्तियों के रूप में विकसित
करके भूमिहीन परिवारों को बसाने के लिये
कृषि-योग्य बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस
योजना संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त संबंधित
राज्यों को भेज दिए गए हैं।

कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन [बोनस तथा भूमि
विकास व्यय देना]

2475. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने गेहूँ
बेचने वाले प्रत्येक किसान को प्रति बिंदल
15 रुपये प्रोत्साहन बोनस तथा दो रुपये
भूमि विकास व्यय के रूप में देने का निर्णय
किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर केन्द्र सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) देश के अन्य भागों में भी किसानों
को प्रोत्साहन बोनस एवं भूमि विकास
व्यय देने के संबंध में सरकार का विचार
क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्रीधरसाहिब पी० शिन्डे) (क) बता चला

है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ऐसे निर्णय की
घोषणा कर दी है।

(ख) और (ग). आगामी रबी बीजक
1974-75 के लिए मूल्य और अधिप्राप्ति
संबंधी नीति को राज्य सरकार से परामर्श
करके सीधे ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

पंचवीं योजना के दौरान कृषक प्रशिक्षण
कार्यक्रम

2476. श्री चिरंजीव झा :
श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पांचवी पंचवर्षीय
योजना के दौरान देश के 100
जिलों में केन्द्र प्रायोजित कृषक प्रशिक्षण
कार्यक्रम शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन-कौन से
जिलों का चयन किया गया है और जिलों से
चयन का मानदण्ड क्या है; और

(ग) इन जिलों को चयन करने का
कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्डे) (क) चौथी
पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान देश के
100 जिलों में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक
कृषक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम लागू किया गया था।
पांचवी योजनावधि में इन जिलों
को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जारी
रखने के साथ-साथ इनके अन्तर्गत 50
और जिले भी लाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस
प्रकार पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस
कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल 150 जिले भ
जायेंगे।

(ख) इन नये जिलों का अभी अन्तिम रूप से चुनाव किया जाना है । नये जिलों का चुनाव करने में मुख्य कसौटी यह होती है कि चुने हुए जिलों में (i) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सीमांत कृषक तथा कृषि श्रमिक, सघन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम, सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, बारानी कृषि परियोजना, अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों और बहु-फसली खेती के कार्य कार्यक्रम, नकदी फसलें, उर्वरक संवर्धन कार्यक्रम जैसी प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाएँ अधिक से अधिक संख्या में हों जोकि उस जिले में कृषि उत्पादन के प्रयासों का एक अभिन्न अंग होती हैं, और (ii) वे जिले आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों के श्रवण क्षेत्र के भीतर स्थित हों ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उपर्युक्त कसौटी के आधार पर जिलों का चयन करके अपनी मिफारिशें और प्राथमिकता-क्रम भारत सरकार के पास उनके नामों को अन्तिम रूप से चुनने के लिए भेज दें । इस चयन को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

वर्ष 1973-74 में ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आवासोद्य योजना और ग्रामीण गोदाम

2477. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यवार स्वीकृत ग्रामीण रोजगार द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समाज के कमजोर और निर्धन वर्ग के लिए कितनी आवास योजनाएँ बनाई गई और कितनी ग्रामीण गोदाम बनाए गए; और

(ख) उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Agreement with New Zealand for aid in Agriculture and Dairy Industry during Fifth Plan

2478. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Zealand has assured to give substantial assistance in the field of agriculture and dairy industry in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the facts of the same; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached; if so broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There are indications of assistance from New Zealand during the Five Year Plan. This is expected to be largely in the field of livestock improvement, dairy development, demonstrating integrated development of Agriculture. Animal Husbandry pasture, fodder and technical assistance in these and other areas.

(c) No formal agreement has been reached in regard to assistance from New Zealand during the Five Year Plan.

Relaxation on Movement of Coarse Grain

2479. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relaxation of controls on the movement of coarse grains has been decided on after a review which showed that in theory and practice the coarse grains procurement had gone away;

(b) to what extent this decision has helped the consumers;

(c) whether some States have not agreed to this decision; and

(d) if so, what are the States and what was their objection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). After a careful consideration of the procurement and availability of coarse-grains, restrictions on their movement were relaxed on 26th January 1974 and on a further review of the situation were completely removed with effect from 7th March, 1974. A statement made by the Union Minister of Agriculture in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on 6th March 1974 in this regard is enclosed. Procurement of coarse-grains will continue upto 31st October, 1974.

The relaxations have generally improved the availability of coarse-grains in the country.

(c) and (d). No State has objected to the decisions taken by the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains

After careful consideration of the coarse grains procurement and availability position, Government decided towards the end of January, 1974, to advise all the State Governments:—

- (a) that all restrictions on the movement of coarse grains within their respective States should be removed; and

- (b) the ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains should be modified to make it possible for sponsored agents of the State Governments to purchase and move coarse grains from other States.

A further review of the situation has been made and Government have now decided that free movement of coarse grains throughout the country should be allowed without any restrictions whatsoever, with immediate effect.

Approval of Schemes by M.U.D.C.O. in February, 1974

2430. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has approved 16 Schemes in February, 1974; and

(b) what are the States in which the Houses and Flats will be built?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes

(b) The following are the States in which the Houses and Flats will be built:

1. Madhya Pradesh;
2. Gujarat;
3. Karnataka;
4. Haryana;
5. Tamil Nadu; and
6. Maharashtra.

Low production of rice

Request from Maharashtra and Gujarat to lift inter-state restriction on movement of coarse grain

2481. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the low production of rice last year;

(b) whether a good crop of rice is expected next year; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The production of rice during 1972-73 was placed at 36.63 million tonnes compared to 43.07 million tonnes during 1971-72. The fall in production was due partly to the decrease in area and partly to the decrease in yield rates. The decrease in area under rice crops during 1972-73 in all the principal rice growing tracts was attributable to unfavourable weather conditions during the sowing period of the crop. The crop was also affected during the growth period resulting from erratic and scanty rainfall and prevalence of drought conditions in several parts of the country. It is only in Assam, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu that there was a slight increase in production. All other States recorded a decrease during 1972-73.

(b) and (c). Firm estimates of production of rice during 1973-74 will become available sometime after the close of the current agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1974. However, the present indications are that rice crop during 1973-74 would be quite good.

2482. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Maharashtra and Gujarat have asked the Centre's permission for lifting the inter-State restrictions on the movement of coarse grains;

(b) whether the Centre has given the permission;

(c) if so, how far this has eased the position in both the States;

(d) whether these states have purchased coarse grains from various States;

(e) if so, how much coarse grains have been purchased by Gujarat State upto the March, 1974;

(f) whether Union Government has given any financial assistance to the State in purchasing the coarse grains; and

(g) whether the mismanagement which was alleged by the Union Food Minister has been set right after the President's proclamation in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The availability of coarse-grains improved in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra since the relaxation of the restrictions on the movement of coarse-grains on 24th January, 1974. The restrictions on the movement of coarse-grains have completely been removed with effect from 6th March, 1974.

(d) and (e). Both Maharashtra and Gujarat have purchased coarse-grains through their sponsored agents

from Punjab and Haryana. Following quantities have been purchased in Punjab and Haryana on commercial basis for Gujarat as per reports received upto 5th March 1974:

(In tonnes)

(i) Haryana

(a) Bajra 9,445

(b) Maize 345

(ii) Punjab

Bajra 17,500

TOTAL 27,290

(f) No Sir.

(g) No statement alleging mismanagement in Food Administration in Gujarat was made by the Union Food Minister.

Fall in price of foodgrains due to unearthing hoarded foodgrains

2483. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of grains have fallen to a great extent after the State Governments plan to a massive drive launched to unearth hoarded stock of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, how far this is true?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The anti-hoarding measures have helped in improving the availability to some extent but did not have any noticeable impact on the open market prices.

Shipyards at Hazira during Fifth Plan

2484. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government has proposed to the Centre for establishing a Shipyards during the Fifth Plan period at Hazira (Tapti) near Surat;

(b) if so, whether the Gujarat Government had forwarded a detailed memorandum and project Report on the subject;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government; and

(d) whether the Centre has included it in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Suggestions were received from several quarters including various maritime State Governments for setting up shipyards in their states. A Techno-Economic Working Group was set up to evaluate both technically and economically, various sites (including Hazira) proposed by the State Governments and to indicate the types and sizes, which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended. The report of this Group has been received and is under consideration. No final decision has so far been taken with regard to the location of New Shipyards in the country. The Government proposes to set up two new shipyards in the Fifth Plan.

आदिवासी कृषकों को बंजरभूमि का आवंटन

2485. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमिहीन आदिवासी कृषकों को कृषि हेतु बंजर भूमि उपजाऊ बनाकर आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार की ओर से उक्त भूमि को ट्रक्टरों तथा अन्य मशीनरी की सहायता से उपजाऊ बनाया जाएगा और उसका कम से कम खर्च भूमिधारक आदिवासी वहन करेगा; और

(ग) इस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० माथ्य) : (क) भूमि राज्य विषय होने के कारण भूमिहीन आदिवासी किसानों को भूमि आवंटित करने का काम राज्य सरकारों का है । इसलिए इस बारे में ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार द्वारा विचार करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

तथापि, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के राज्यों में स्थित आदिवासी विकास की छः प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं में आदिवासी विकास एजेन्सियों द्वारा इनके लिए सहायता दी जाती है—परियोजना क्षेत्रों में (1) सरकारी बंजर भूमि अथवा सार्वजनिक भूमि का विकास करना और उस पर भूमिहीन आदिवासी परिवारों को बसाना और (2) पात्र आदिवासी परिवारों की निजी भूमि का विकास करना ।

(ख) और (ग). इस प्रकार की बंजर भूमि को यंत्रों और साथ ही लाभ भोगी आदिवासियों तथा उपलब्ध स्थानीय आदिवासी मजदूरों के शारीरिक श्रम से कृषि योग्य बनाया जाता है । ऐसे भूमि सुधार कार्यों

के लिए आदिवासी विकास एजेन्सियां आमतौर पर कार्य/व्यय की विभिन्न मदों पर सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक बंजर भूमि के मामले में 75 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक और निर्जा आदिवासी भूमि के मामले में 50 से 75 प्रतिशत तक आर्थिक सहायता देती हैं । शेष व्यय को लाभभोगी आदिवासियों द्वारा श्रमदान अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिए गए अथवा संस्थागत स्रोतों से लिए ऋण से पूरा करने की उम्मीद की जाती है ।

Meeting of Chief Ministers on food production programme

2486. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called the Chief Ministers of the States individually to discuss the food production programme in view of shortage of fertiliser, in the first week of January at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Chief Ministers of some of the States were called individually to discuss the procurement programme of coarse grains and not the fertiliser shortage and food production programme. However, a conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture and Urban Development was held in the first week of January to discuss the efficient use of chemical fertilisers and utilisation of organic manures in view of shortage of fertilisers.

(b) The Government adopted the following strategy in this meeting to increase food production in the con-

text of the limited availability of fertilisers:

1. Raising indigenous production of fertilisers and arranging for imports to the extent possible.
2. Efficient use of chemical fertilisers.
3. Controlling weeds both manually and with the help of weedicides.
4. Supplementing use of chemical fertilisers with organic manures.
5. Extension of area under high yielding varieties of crops.
6. Concentration of efforts in selected areas which have greater potential.

Coarse grain levy plan

2487. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item that kharif coarse grain levy plan almost flopped; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Compared to the target fixed for Kharif 1973-74, the actual procurement of coarse grains so far has been lagging behind although the quantity procured upto now compares well with that procured during the corresponding period of the last year. The matter has been reviewed with the concerned State Governments and efforts to step up the pace of procurement are being continued by them.

Steps to increase firewood supply in rural areas

2488. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered alternative proposals to augment firewood supply in rural areas in view of the energy crisis; and

(b) if so, the main points of these proposals and steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In order to augment fuelwood supplies in rural and semi-urban areas, three Centrally-sponsored Schemes have been included in the Fifth-Year Plan as a long-term measure. Details of the Schemes are as under:—

Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Provision	
	Central assistance	for Fifth Plan
1. Mixed Plantations in Wastelands, Panchayat Lands & Village Commons as Pilot Projects.	100%	Rs. 800 lakhs
2. Reforestation of Degraded Forests.	50%	750 "
3. Raising of Shelter Belts	50%	2.50 "
		1800 lakhs

Under the Scheme of Mixed Plantations, plantations will be raised on Waste Lands, Panchayat Lands etc Under the Scheme "Reforestation of Degraded Forests," such areas will be given priority which are close to the areas of population experiencing shortage of firewood. The scheme "Raising of Shelter Belts" is intended to be taken up particularly in arid zones where tree growth is sparse and

high velocity winds are prevalent. These shelter belts would provide fuelwood to dry areas where there is an acute shortage of fuelwood.

In addition to the above Centrally-sponsored Schemes, a scheme *viz.* Farm Forestry has also been included in the State Sector as a State scheme. A sum of Rs. 804—20 Lakhs has been provided under this scheme for the various States during V Plan.

As an immediate measure to tide over the present energy crisis, States have been requested to identify areas wherefrom charcoal and fuelwood could be produced in sizeable quantities and brought to the consumption centres to augment the existing supplies of fuelwood.

पालामऊ जिले में कन्हार नदी पर एक पुल निर्माण

2489. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण बांडेय :
क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालामऊ जिले में कन्हार नदी पर एक पुल के निर्माण के बारे में बिहार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी मंजूरी दे दी है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) से (ग) . बिहार-मध्य प्रदेश सीमा पर बिहार राज्य में 10 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर रोहला-रामनुजंग अठिकापुर सड़क पर कन्हार नदी के ऊपर पुल के निर्माण

के प्रस्ताव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1971 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पहले ही स्वीकृत किया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 50:50 के आधार पर लागत का हिस्सा देने को भी सहमत हो गई है ।

Levy of surcharge by U.S. Conference

2490. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Coast of India-Pakistan, U.S. Conference has levied the surcharge at 30 per cent, with effect from December 10, 1973;

(b) if so, what were the surcharge being collected before the 10th December, 1973;

(c) whether other Conferences, like Gulf Arabian Sea-Orient Rate Agreement and Bombay-Australia Agreement have also levied surcharge at various rates and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether some of them have also withdrawn now these charges and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the reference is to Bombay Port Congestion Surcharge imposed by the West Coast of India-Pakistan USA Conference. A surcharge of 25 per cent was levied by the Conference with effect from 24-11-1973. This was increased to 30 per cent from 10-12-1973. However, this was reduced by stages to 10 per cent on 8-2-1974 and has subsequently been suspended till 31-3-1973.

(c) and (d). The details of the surcharge levied by the various Conferences/Rate Agreements/Shipping lines, reductions/abolitions made by them in the surcharge are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6374/74.]

Shortage of edible oil

2491. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Groundnut oil revealed firmness with an unusual increase in its price for this time of the season and the additional pressure generated through the present upward revision in Vanaspati prices will make the price of groundnut oil prohibitive;

(b) whether the shortfall in edible oil supplies is estimated at 2 lakh tonnes inspite of a good crop of 65 lakh tonnes of groundnut; and

(c) whether shortfall has to be made good by imports of soyabean oil and if so the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHÉB P. SHINDE):
(a) Prices of groundnut oil started falling from the beginning of August, 1973 under the influence of encouraging crop prospects of groundnut. The Prices kept on declining till the beginning of November. Since then they again assumed an upward trend due to various reasons, inspite of a good crop. Prices of groundnut oil in the coming months will depend on a number of factors particularly the overall supply and demand position of edible oils. Vanaspati prices themselves are fixed in relation to prices of groundnut oil and other oils used in its manufacture.

(b) All-India final estimates of production of major oilseeds, including groundnut oil during the current year will become available at the end of the agriculture year, i.e. sometime in July-August, 1974; it is, therefore, difficult to give a precise estimate of shortfall in oil supplies during the current year. On preliminary indications it is, however, expected that the output of oilseeds and oils during the current year would be substantially higher than last year.

(c) As in past years, efforts are being made to supplement indigenous production by imports, subject to the constraints arising from abnormally high prices currently prevailing in world markets, and availability of foreign exchange for the purpose.

Agitation by F.C.I. employees union

2492. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India Employees Union has started an agitation for the acceptance of their demands by the management; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and what steps the Government have taken or propose to take for the settlement of the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The FCI Employees Union (North) had started an agitation with effect from 11th February, 1974, to press their demands for the setting up of a Pay Committee, payment of interim relief and changes in certain other service conditions. After discussion with the management, the agitation was, however, called off on 26-2-1974.

डीजल की कमी के कारण दिल्ली में रैस से
'अतिरिक्त बसें' का खयाल बनना

2494. श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा :
क्या नीबहुन और परबहुन मंत्री यह बनाने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल की कमी को देखने
हुए दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त बसें रैस से चलाई
जायेंगी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किस तारीख से ?

नीबहुन और परबहुन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री प्रमन कुमार मुजर्मा) : (क)
ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Decline in price of Hybrid Sorghum or Bajra

2495. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline
in Hybrid Sorghum or Bajra prices
any where in the country after Kharif;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) what is the extant decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c).
Latest prices of Hybrid Sorghum
(Jowar) in comparison to prices at
the end of September indicate a
decline at a number of centres in
Karnataka and parts of Andhra Pra-
desh. The decline in prices ranges
between Rs. 12 and Rs. 23 per quin-
tal

During the same period, the prices
of Hybrid Bajra have also shown dec-

line in Maharashtra between Rs. 25
and 68 per quintal. The prices, how-
ever, showed a mixed trend in
Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Shortage of Dwelling Units in Urban Areas

2496. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY;
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made
any survey to find out the shortage of
dwelling units in urban areas;

(b) if so, the figures thereof, State-
wise; and

(c) what steps Government intend
to take to provide dwelling places in
the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-
ING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and
(b). No survey as such has been con-
ducted. According to an assessment
made by the National Buildings
Organisation, based on the provisional
data collected during the house list-
ing operations of the population cen-
sus 1971, the current housing shortage
in urban areas, excluding serviceable
kutchra houses, would be over 3 mil-
lion units. State-wise figures are not
available.

(c) The housing shortage in the
country is colossal. On account of
constraint on resources and the com-
peting claims of other sectors such as
irrigation, power, agriculture etc.,
housing had been given a relatively
lower priority. With the limited
funds available, Government's efforts
have been directed mainly towards
ameliorating the housing conditions of
persons in lower income brackets
through the various social housing

schemes which are in operation throughout the country.

A Central Government undertaking called the Housing Urban Development Corporation has also been established to finance housing and urban development projects of State Governments and their statutory agencies. Various State Governments have also set up statutory Housing Boards who also raise loans for construction of houses.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में
प्राध्यापकों, शोधकर्ताओं तथा विद्यार्थियों
की संख्या

2497. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-
विद्यालय में प्राध्यापकों, शोधकर्ताओं तथा
विद्यार्थियों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या
है; और

(ख) उक्त विश्वविद्यालय में कितने
विदेशी छात्र हैं तथा किन विषयों का अध्ययन
कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री
(श्री० एस० नरेश हसन) . (क) और
(ख) . विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है
[प्रश्न सं० : 6379/74]
LT 6379/74]

Indian Universities and Educational Institutions Collaboration with U.S. Foundations

2498. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-
laxed recently the curbs imposed on

various foundations, particularly U.S.
Foundations and allowed Indian Uni-
versities, Educational Institutions and
Faculties to have collaboration with
them; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and
(b). There have been no curbs as
such. However, certain frame-work
has been laid down to ensure that the
foreign educational activity in India
is conducted in the most fruitful man-
ner.

Reconstitution of Cochin Shipyard Board

2499. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors
of the Cochin Shipyard Limited has
been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, who are the members of
the newly constituted Board; and

(c) what were the criteria in deci-
ding the non-official nominees in the
Board; and

(d) whether Government have
received any complaint regarding the
composition of this Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB
KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes,
Sir. The Board was reconstituted on
31st January, 1974.

(b) 1. Vice Admiral N. Krishan—
Chairman and Managing Director.

2. Shri Y. Krishan—Director (Offi-
cial).

3. Shri P. H. Trivedi—Director
(Official).

4. Shri S. Kasthuri—Director (Official).

5. Shri S. Balakrishna Shetty—Director (Official).

6. Shri H. C. Sethna—Director (Official).

7. Shri N. Gopalakrishnan Nair—Director (Official).

8. Rear Admiral S. H. Sarma—Director (Official).

9. Shri N. Mahalingam—Director (non-Official).

10. Shri K. A. Damodara Menon—Director (non-Official).

11. Shri A. C. Jose—Director (non-Official).

12. Shri P. P. Unmar Koya—Director (non-Official).

(c) Non-official nominees are eminent persons with adequate experience and they have been appointed on the Board of Directors because the Government consider that their appointment is in the Shipyard's interest.

(d) Yes, Sir. Shri C. K. Chandrapan, the honourable member who has tabled this Question, has sent a complaint.

Supply of Rotten Bajra by F.C.I. for Sale in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

2500. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India have supplied rotten Bajra for sale through the fair price shops in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the quantity of such grains that were supplied and whether they were unfit for human consumption;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan have lodged a complaint with the Central Government in this matter;

(d) whether the matter has been enquired into and if so, the findings and the steps taken against the persons held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt on information.

Allotment of Wheat to States earmarked for Industrial Workers

2501. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady fall in the allotment of wheat to the different States which has been earmarked for industrial workers;

(b) if so, the quarterly allocations made during the last two years; and

(c) whether inadequate foodgrain supplies have adversely affected the industrial production particularly in the Steel plants in Bihar and if so, what steps are being taken to allocate more wheat to these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Allotments of foodgrains from Central Pool are made to State Governments every month keeping in view the availability of Stocks in the Central Pool, the needs of all the deficit States, market availability, price position and other relevant factors. The internal distribution is the responsibility of the State Governments and no direct allotment to particular districts or categories of persons is made.

or earmarked by the Central Government. No report has been received from the State Governments that inadequate foodgrains supplies have adversely affected industrial production.

Campaign to Mobilise Organic Manure Sources

2502. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is launching an all out campaign to mobilise organic manure sources in view of stalemate in the availability of imported fertilizer; and

(b) if so, outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A comprehensive programme for exploiting the manurial resources in the country has been prepared for the 5th Plan, with a view to intensifying the work under the various schemes for development of local manurial resources viz. urban compost, rural compost sewage/sullage utilisation, green manuring which have been in operation through the Plan periods on an all-India basis as State Plan Schemes.

In addition, some key schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Central Agriculture Sector in the 5th Plan. They are:

1. Setting up of 45 Mechanical Compost plants to manufacture organic manure from city waste;
2. Sewage/Sullage utilisation for agricultural production;

3. Setting up of Gobar gas plants in the rural areas for preparation of gas as fuel and manure for agricultural production;
4. Award of prizes to local bodies doing excellent urban compost work;
5. Award of prizes to gram panchayats doing best rural compost work; and
6. Organisation of Demonstration-cum-training camps by the Farmers' Associations.

Under the urban compost programme it is proposed to prepare 7.5 million tonnes of compost a year by the end of the Fifth Plan Period. The Fifth plan Target for rural compost/farm yard manure production has been fixed at 350 million tonnes.

Higher prices of Foodgrains in open market than at fair price shops

2503. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of foodgrains in open market are 20 to 40 per cent more than those at the fair price shops in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The prices in the open market are higher than those at the fair price shops because of general short-fall in the production and availability of foodgrains. While the prices in the fair price shops are related to the Central issue prices, in the open market, they are governed by the law of demand and supply.

Uniform structure for School Education

2504. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.C.E.R.T. proposes to do intensive work in co-operation with the States to introduce a new curriculum for the proposed uniform structure for school education in the 5th Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Council has received any comments from various State Governments on the draft which was circulated to them; and

(c) if so, whether they have been examined?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A few States had sent in their comments. A Committee is now working on the preparation of a detailed curriculum.

Houses for Textile Workers at Ahmedabad

2505. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of textile industries in Ahmedabad city are not in a position to get houses of Housing Board, Gujarat due to the income limit of Rs. 350 per month;

(b) whether Government will propose to raise the limit from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as it was decided in the meeting of State Housing Ministers held at Srinagar; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

3558 LS—5.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The houses built under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community can be allotted only to eligible industrial workers and economically weaker sections if their monthly wages/income do not exceed Rs. 350.

(b) After considering the recommendations of the conference, the Government have decided not to raise the existing income limit of Rs. 350/- per month.

(c) The primary responsibility of Government is to provide Subsidised rental houses built under the Scheme referred to in (a) above to those persons who are in the lower income brackets. It has, therefore, not been found possible to increase the existing income ceiling of Rs. 350/- per month as provided in the scheme.

Non-availability of vessels at Kandla

2506. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the facts that due to non-availability of vessels at Kandla, the contracted commodity is not in the position to be shipped in time to the overseas buyers;

(b) whether due to this difficulty, the Government of India will suffer in earning foreign exchange and we cannot stop overseas buyers from switching on to other competing countries; and

(c) if so, the immediate steps Government propose to take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The reference to non-availability of vessels at Kandla is only in broad terms. The particular commodities involved and their destinations are not mentioned. The general position about availability of shipping space at Kandla is that there is a fairly regular shipping service from Kandla to major overseas destinations such as U.K. Continent and U.S.A. As for other destinations, unless a minimum economic load of say 500 to 1000 tons is made available it would be difficult to induce shipping lines to make calls at Kandla.

(c) The Government have a Freight Investigation Bureau in the Directorate General of Shipping at Bombay to assist the shippers in securing shipping space.

Setting up of State farms during Fifth Plan

2507. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for the setting up of State Farms in the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the places where the Farms are to be set up and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). During the Fifth Plan the State Farms Corporation of India have proposed the setting up of additional State Farms in the States of Gujarat, Bihar, Nagaland and Madhya Pradesh, apart from the farms now managed by them. The proposals are under examination.

Proposal to do away with take-over of wheat trade

2508. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to do away the wheat trade take-over; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the contemplated action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical bills of F.C.I. Calcutta Unit

2509. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that medical bills of one Calcutta unit of the Food Corporation of India have gone up from Rs. 22 lacs to Rs. 82 lacs within a short period;

(b) if so, the names of officers to whom the medical re-imbursement was made; and

(c) whether Government of India have inquired into the matter and if so, the result of the inquiry made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The expenditure on reimbursement of medical claims in the office of the Joint Manager (Port Operations) Calcutta from 1970-71 to 1972-73 was as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Officers	Staff	Total
1970-71 . . .	0.77	22.11	22.88
1971-72 . . .	1.26	47.04	48.30
1972-73 . . .	2.78	87.98	90.76

(b) The claimants were mostly Category II, III & IV staff of the Joint Manager (Port Operations) office.

(c) The Corporation has considerably rationalised and tightened the procedure for the payment of medical claims. Doubtful claims are being scrutinised by the Corporation and cases in which there is prima-facie evidence against the employee concerned, are referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The scrutiny of bills and mode of payment has also been tightened by the Food Corporation of India and monetary limits upto which the Controlling Officer can pass such bills have been restricted.

Wheat stocks with F.C.I.

2510. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock of wheat with the Food Corporation of India has considerably dwindled recently;

(b) if so, the present position of wheat stocks in its godowns; and

(c) the measure Government propose to augment the supply position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). On 1st February, 1974, the total stocks of wheat held by F.C.I. excluding stocks with other public agencies were about 8.74 lakh tonnes. The stocks are being augmented by procurement and imports to the extent possible.

Report of the Enquiry Committee on National Seeds Corporation

2511. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 17 on 12th November, 1973 re: working of National Seeds Corporation and state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to look into grievances of the employees of National Seeds Corporation and in cases of mismanagement in the Corporation has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, gist of the report; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the working of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Abolition of the Stevedore system at Calcutta Port

2512. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have recently received a note from the Chairman of Calcutta Port Trust regarding the Stevedore system;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the above system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Suggestions have been received by Government from various quarters for changing the existing system of stevedoring in our Major Ports including the desirability of nationalising this work. In this context, a note was received from the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners suggesting a change in the present system after a study in depth on an All-India basis.

Government would take into account all aspects before coming to a decision.

Revision of procurement price of wheat by Maharashtra

2513. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Maharashtra Government has revised its procurement price of wheat for the next season; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have announced the procurement price of wheat for the 1974-75 season though procurement prices of wheat for the entire country are yet to be announced in consultation with the State Governments.

Fishing Trawler and their import

2515. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trawlers for fishing in the country, Statewise;

(b) whether Government are considering to import trawlers;

(c) if so, whether any licence has been issued for fishing in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The number of mechanised fishing boats and larger fishing vessels in the country State-wise (1973-74) are as follows. However, the bases of operation are not rigid particularly in the cases of vessels of the larger size ranges.

State	Mechanised boats (anticipated ending 1973-74)	Larger fishing vessels (exclud- ing those operat- ed by Central Fisheries Insti- tutions 50-105 Ft.)	Larger fishing vessels (att- ached to centre Fisheries Institutions (50-155 Ft.)
Andhra Pradesh	374	2	4
Gujarat	2000	3	1
Kerala	1314	12	14
Tamil Nadu	1027	6	6
Maharashtra	2918	18	6
Karnataka	1100	2	2
Orissa	122	4	2
West Bengal	5	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	—	2
Goa	168	3	2
Lakshadweep	115	—	..
Pondicherry	151	—	..
	9296	50	41

(b) to (d). Government have notified a scheme for the import of a limited number of fishing vessels in the size ranges of 23—25 M and 30—35 M in June, 1973. It is proposed to import 50 vessels under the scheme. In response to the notification 69 applications for the import of 208 fishing vessels have been received. These are now under the consideration of the Government.

Marine fishing is not a licensable industry. The Government of Gujarat applied for the import of 2 fishing vessels. This application is under consideration and no import license has been issued as yet.

Linking of Education and Research Programmes to the needs of rural people

2516. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister of State for Agriculture has stated that educational and research programme of an Agricultural University must be closely related to the needs of rural population;

(b) whether he has got any concrete proposals in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are these and how they are going to be implemented particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 5th Plan Agricultural Education Schemes are designed to build the infra-structure of Agricultural Universities as service-oriented Institutions, to tackle the needs of rural population as follows

- (1) By imparting intensive practical training to students so as to equip them with technical know-

how to meet the needs of the rural population.

- (2) By planning problem oriented need based research.

- (3) By intensification of extension education activities through national demonstrations, farm service centres etc.

(c) Gujarat Agricultural University has formulated such agricultural research education and extension schemes to meet the needs of rural population in the State.

Amount allotted to Kerala for Urban Housing Scheme

2517 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Kerala for Urban Housing Scheme, and

(b) how does it compare with other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There is no Scheme known as Urban Housing Scheme. The various social Housing Schemes formulated by this Ministry, which are generally being implemented in urban areas, are, however, in the State Sector. Since the Fourth Five Year Plan, central financial assistance for the State Plan Schemes is given in the shape of 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants' and the State Governments are themselves competent to allocate and utilise the Block Central assistance on various Schemes and projects (including housing) according to requirements and priorities determined by them. The question of the Central Government allotting any amount to Kerala for Urban Housing Scheme, therefore, does not arise

(b) Does not arise

Requirement of Fertilisers of Kerala

2528. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirements of fertilisers in Kerala;

(b) the percentage of this annual total requirement of fertiliser which is met through indigenous product and that through imports;

(c) the present distribution system of fertiliser in the State of Kerala; and

(d) whether it is proposed to scrap the dual system of distribution and hand over the total distribution to Government agencies as cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total net requirements of the State of Kerala for Kharif 74 (February—July 74) were assessed at the Zonal Conferences as 21740 tonnes of N, 10650 tonnes of P and 14460 tonnes of K₂O.

(b) The requirements and supply plan of the State for 1974-75 have been finalised for Kharif 74 season only and the plan for Rabi (Aug.—Jan.) season will be finalised just before the start of the season i.e. in June-July, 1974. During Kharif 74 season, however, the domestic manufacturers are to meet about 61 per cent of the total requirements of the State for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers. The balance of the requirements of these fertilisers is to be met from imports. The entire requirement of Potassic fertilisers is to be met from imported stocks.

(c) and (d). Fertiliser distributed within a State is either from imported stocks or from domestic manufacturers. As far as the distribution of imported fertiliser in Kerala State is concerned, the entire quantity is given to the State Government, for distribution

through public channels, like Cooperative Societies and State agencies.

As regards the indigenously produced fertilisers distributed within the State at present it is partly through public agencies and partly through private dealers. The Government of India have been urging the domestic manufacturers to distribute as much of their production through public agencies as is possible. With regard to the biggest domestic manufacturer, viz. the fertiliser Corporation of India, it has been decided that at least 50 per cent of their production should be distributed through public channels. By and large, the other domestic manufacturers also distribute a considerable quantity of their production through public channels.

Kharif Production

2519. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated kharif production during 1973-74; and

(b) how does it compare with the kharif production in the preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) All India Final Estimates of the production of foodgrains, including kharif foodgrains, during 1973-74 will become available after the close of the agriculture year, i.e., some time in July-August, 1974. However, preliminary reports show that the production of kharif foodgrains during 1973-74 is appreciably higher than the Kharif output in 1972-73, and the target of 67 million tonnes for kharif foodgrains production in the current year may be more or less achieved.

(b) The production of kharif foodgrains during the last three years 1970-71 to 1972-73 has been as follows:

Year	Million tonnes
1970-71	68 92
1971-72	62 99
1972-73	57 23

Demand and Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala during Last three Months

2520 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the demand of foodgrains by the State of Kerala for the last three months,

(b) whether the full quantum of their demand was supplied to them; and

(c) if not, the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State and the reasons for short supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) 386 thousand tonnes.

(b) and (c). The supplies of foodgrains from the Central pool to Kerala are made keeping in view the overall availability in the Central pool, relative needs of other States, market availabilities and other relevant factors. The total quantity of foodgrains allotted/supplied to Kerala during the last 3 months was about 387 thousand tonnes.

Production of Foodgrain and Commercial Crops in States

2521. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the production of wheat, rice, groundnuts and sugarcane in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and other States during the current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): All India Estimates of production of wheat, rice, groundnuts and sugarcane for the year 1973-74 together with their statewise break-up will become available after the close of the agriculture year i.e., sometime in July-August, 1974. Estimates of production for these crops for Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and other States for the last two years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-6376/74].

Experiments in Biological Control method of Pyrilla Attack on Sugarcane

2522 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the experience of biological control methods tried by the Plant Protection Directorate to combat the pyrilla attack on sugarcane in Northern India;

(b) how does this method compare with the usual chemical spraying method hitherto employed for sugarcane protection and how much area is covered in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and with what results; and

(c) Government's plan to prevent possible pyrilla attack on sugarcane in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) There was a large-scale attack of pyrrilla pest on the sugarcane crop in Northern India last year. Chemical control of this pest was taken up in April and May, 1973 in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. However, in July-August 1973, when these State Governments reported the continuance of the pyrrilla menace to the sugarcane crop, a joint survey of the affected areas was done by the Directorate of Plant Protection and the State Governments to determine the control measures that are necessary. During this survey, it was found that the parasites of the eggs, nymphs and adult pyrrilla were building up in adequate numbers, particularly in Eastern U.P. and Bihar. In view of this, the Directorate of Plant Protection recommended against the continued spraying of chemical insecticides in Eastern U.P. and Bihar, in order to allow the unhampered development of the parasites which would, in the normal course, be able to control the pyrrilla.

(b) In general, biological control of pests is a better method than control by use of chemical pesticides. Biological control in the case of pyrrilla would depend upon the existence of an adequate population of the parasites of pyrrilla.

In July-August 1973, when it was found on a survey that the parasite population was building up in adequate numbers, a decision was taken not to resort to spraying of chemical insecticides and to leave the control to biological methods. The area which was thus not chemically sprayed from July 1973 onwards, in order to allow biological control of pyrrilla was 7.4 lakh hectares.

(c) The Plant Protection Organisations of the Central and State Governments are keeping a surveillance of the pyrrilla population, as also the population of the parasites of pyrrilla, in these sugarcane areas. To enable effective control of pyrrilla, even if the parasites of pyrrilla do not develop adequately in the normal course, it would be necessary to arrange for artificial releases of the parasites. For

this purpose, the setting up of a biological station at Gorakhpur, which would breed and release parasites, when required, is under consideration. If, however, natural control of the pyrrilla population cannot be achieved by the parasites, chemical control will be resorted to.

Wheat Trade take-over on its way out in Gujarat and Maharashtra

2523. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that take-over of wheat trade in Gujarat and Maharashtra appears to be on its way out; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). In Maharashtra the policy regarding taking over of the whole-sale trade in wheat continues. The Gujarat State Government have, however, suspended some clauses of the Wheat Dealers Licensing Order stipulating the stock limits till 31st May, 1974, in order to improve the availability of wheat in the open market.

Purchase of Vessels to Build up the Merchant Marine Fleet

2524. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed orders for the purchase of vessels to build up the merchant marine fleet of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries from where these are to be purchased and the number of vessels to be purchased?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Ships are acquired by shipping companies and not by Government directly. The number of vessels at present on order with different countries is as follows:

Name of country	No. of ships
1. Belgium	3
2. Federal Republic of Germany	2
3. German Democratic Republic	5
4. Japan	5
5. Poland	1
6. Rumania	8
7. Spain	6
8. Sweden	2
9. U. K.	5
10. U.S.S.R.	3
11. Yugoslavia	13
TOTAL	53

Target of Reclamation of Cultivable Land

2323. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY;

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether target for reclamation of cultivable waste land in the country has been achieved; and

(b) if so, the State-wise land reclaimed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the States, a total area of 1,64,803 hectares of cultivable waste land was reclaimed upto November, 1972, during the 4th Five Year Plan, under the State-Sector, against a total target of 3,24,517 hectares. The State-wise details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-6377/74].

Balanced use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers

2526 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scientists have expressed the fear that peasants in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa are using an overdose of nitrogenous fertilisers, if so, the nitrogen consumption ratio in these States; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to warn the peasants against it and prevent the harmful practice in view of the fact that over-dose of nitrogenous consumption is likely to cause damage in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) Farmers in States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa are not using an over-dose of nitrogen for their crops. They are still using doses far below the recommended doses. There is, however, imbalance in the use of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O nutrients, but this

is getting narrowed down as can be seen from the following figures:

States	N	1969-70 P 205	K 20	Consumption ratio during		
				N	1973-74 P, O, K, 0	K, 0
Punjab	23.6 :	3.4 :	1.0	12.4 :	3.7 :	1.0
Haryana	26.5 :	2.8 :	1.0	22.7 :	3.7 :	1.0
Rajasthan	20.8 :	5.5 :	1.0	13.1 :	2.7 :	1.0
Gujarat	12.6 :	6.0 :	1.0	10.8 :	4.7 :	1.0
Orissa	5.9 :	1.6 :	1.0	5.8 :	1.6 :	1.0

C.B.I. Enquiry into National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi

2527. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. enquiry into the misappropriation of funds by the National Agro-Industrial Corporation, Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the enquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Field investigation in this case has been completed and the questioned documents were sent to Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Simla, for opinion on 8-10-1973. The Government Examiner of Questioned Documents wanted some more material to facilitate comparison. The required material was accordingly collected and sent to him along with some more documents on 15-12-1973. As a large number of voluminous documents need to be compared, it will take sometime to complete the examination. However, as soon as the

opinion of the Government Examiner of the questioned documents is received, the case will be finalised.

The delay in the finalisation of the case is due to the fact that the officer to whom this investigation was entrusted was admitted to hospital due to a serious illness after he had investigated the case for some months. Thus the investigation had to be transferred to another officer who took sometime to go through the records. Moreover, a large number of witnesses staying in different places had to be examined and a number of documents were required to be collected.

Demand for Higher Procurement Price of rice by Rice Millers of West Bengal

2528. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the rice millers in West Bengal have demanded higher procurement price of rice; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of College and University Teachers

**2529. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission submitted more than six months ago their recommendations for the revised pay scale of University and College teachers;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations and what are the terms and conditions on which they were recommended for application;

(c) what were the terms and conditions for which the U.G.C. proposals were made applicable to Colleges and Universities other than Central Universities during the 3rd and 4th Plans period; and

(d) whether Government propose to apply to the same terms and conditions for the proposed revision of pay scales and if not, what are the reasons for the departure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a), (b) and (d). The recommendations of the University Grants Commission regarding revision of pay scales of University and College teachers were received in May, 1973. These are under examination.

(c) I. The University Grants Commission implemented the scheme of revision of salary scales of University teachers during the 3rd Five Year Plan. The main terms and conditions were:—

(i) The Commission will bear 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved upto the end of the 3rd Five Year Plan.

(ii) The revised scales will not be admissible to:—

(a) Government servants on deputation to a University, who are not under the full administrative control and discipline of the University; and

(b) Superannuated Government servants, if any, re-employed in the University.

II. The Commission also permitted the Colleges which could not implement the 2nd Plan scheme of revision of salary scales to adopt the revised scales during the 3rd Plan with assistance from the Commission. The Commission agreed to bear 50 per cent and 75 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in case of men's colleges and women's colleges respectively provided the balance was met by the State Government/University/College concerned. All Colleges which had been brought under the purview of the Section 2(i) of the University Grants Commission Act will be eligible to receive assistance.

III The Scheme for the revision of salary scales of University and College teachers during 1966—1971 was implemented by the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The main terms and conditions were:—

(i) 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the revised scales of pay will be met by the Central Government for a period of five years commencing from April 1, 1966.

(ii) State Governments will bear the entire balance expenditure and will not pass on the liability or any portion of it to the Universities or the managements of the private colleges

(iii) The State Governments will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales after March 31, 1971.

राज्यों में मध्यम/निम्न आय वर्गीय लोगों को गृह निर्माण के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋण में वृद्धि की मांग

2530. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में गृह निर्माण करने वाले व्यक्तियों को निम्न और मध्यम आय वर्ग के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले गृह निर्माण ऋण के लिए धन राशि के आवंटन में वृद्धि करने के लिए किसी राज्य ने मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि की मांग की गई है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भोल मेहता) : (क) से (ग). निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को निम्नलिखित सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं, जिनके अधीन मकान बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जा सकती है, राज्य क्षेत्र में हैं:—

- (i) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना,
- (ii) मध्य आय वर्ग आवास योजना, तथा
- (iii) ग्रामीण आवास परियोजना स्कीम

राज्य क्षेत्र की सभी योजनाओं (जिनमें आवास योजनाएं शामिल हैं) के कार्यान्वयन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, 'समेकित ऋणों' तथा 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी विशेष योजना अथवा विकास शीर्षक से बन्धी नहीं होती। राज्य सरकारों को अपनी विभिन्न

आवास योजनाओं के लिये, उनके द्वारा निर्धारित की जाने वाली आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार निधियों का नियतन करने में पूर्ण स्वतन्त्रता है।

सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों के नामपट्ट

2531. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार अपने कार्यों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लिए गठित सलाहकार समितियों के सदस्यों के नामपट्ट प्रायः अंग्रेजी में ही लिखे होते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी के प्रति इस उपेक्षा नीति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० एच० रामैया) : (क) जी हां;

(ख) सलाहकार समितियों की बैठकों में लगाये जा रहे सदस्यों के नामपट्ट पहले से ही अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में हैं।

(ग) और (घ). उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) के संदर्भ में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

Recognition of Karmachari Union, Government of India Press, New Delhi

2532. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING

be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 4442 dated the 14th December, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the question of the recognition of Rashtriya Press Karamchari Union, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) whether Government have not yet finalised this question after a lapse of more than a year; and

(c) if so, when the orders are likely to be issued by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The decision will be taken after verification of memberships of the Unions/Associations in the Press.

Production and Export of Sugar during 1973

2533. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association has stated that about eight lakh tonnes of sugar could be spared for export from the current year's production; and

(b) if so, what was the total production and export of sugar during 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production—36.78 lakh tonnes
Exports—1.95 lakh tonnes.

Take over of Sugar Mills in U.P.

2534 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have taken over two sugar mills recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The management of Lord Krishna Sugar Mills, Saharanpur and the Amritsar Sugar Mills, Rohana Kalan was taken over by the Uttar Pradesh Government on the 10th January, 1974, under Sub-rule (2) of Rule 115 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 This became necessary, as these two factories had not started crushing in the current season and thereby caused loss of production of sugar, which is essential for the life of the community.

Request from Owners of Sugar Factories in South to relax Free Sale Sugar Limit

2535. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI M SUDARSANAM

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of sugar factories in South have urged the Government to relax free sale sugar limit; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Deccan Sugar Factories Association and the South Indian Sugar Mills

Association (Tamil Nadu branch) have requested for relaxation of the restriction imposed by the Government for sale every week by sugar factories of not less than 20 per cent of the free sale sugar quota released in each month.

(b) The representations are under consideration.

Shortage of Vanaspati

2536. SHRI PRABODH

CHANDRA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Vanaspati shortage is manipulated by manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Government have sometimes seen reports to this effect in the Press, but there was nothing specific in them capable of verification.

Demand for Wheat and Rice from West Bengal, Orissa and Assam

2537. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the paddy or rice procurement has yet been done in West Bengal, Orissa and Assam for current season;

(b) what are the demands placed by those States to the Centre for sending rice or wheat during the last five months; and

(c) how far the demands were met by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement showing the total quantity of rice (including paddy in terms of rice procured by Public Agencies (including State Governments) during the current Kharif marketing season upto 28th February, 1974 in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam is attached.

(b) and (c). The demands for wheat and rice received from the above-mentioned States for the last 5 months (October 1973 to February 1974) are indicated below:—

(In 000 tonnes)

State	Demand	Allotment
West Bengal	920	611
Orissa	105	45
Assam	125	50

Statement

Progressive procurement of Rice, (including paddy in terms of rice) procured by Public Agencies (including State Government) during the current Kharif Marketing season upto 28th February, 1974.

(In 000 tonnes)

State	Quantity Procured Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)
West Bengal	122
Orissa	135
Assam	110

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास दुग्ध टौकन के लिये अनिवार्य पड़े आवेदनपत्र

2538. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने कितने आबेदनपत्रों पर दुग्ध टोकन जारी नहीं किए हैं;

(ख) दुग्ध टोकनों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में पहला आबेदन-पत्र कब प्राप्त हुआ, और

(ग) प्रतीक्षा सूची में अन्तिम आबेदन को दुग्ध टोकन कब तक जारी किया जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० सौर्य) (क) 31 जनवरी, 1974 को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास दूध के टोकनों के लिए 93 260 आबेदन बकाया थे।

(ख) और (ग) दूध के टोकनों के आबेदन विभिन्न श्रेणियों में दर्ज किए जाते हैं। प्रत्येक श्रेणी में सब से पुराना बकाया आबेदनों का महीना नीचे दिया गया है—

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी	सबसे पुराने आबेदन के पंजीकरण का माह
1	2	3

1 (क) महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति प्रथम श्रेणी फरवरी, 1971

(ख) महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति द्वितीय श्रेणी अक्टूबर 1971

2 जिल्सा सम्बन्धी फरवरी 1972

3 रक्षा-सेवाओं फरवरी, 1972

4 सरकारी अधिकारी अक्टूबर, 1971

5 अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारी जुलाई, 1970

1 2 3

6 विशेष परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत अक्तूबर, 1971

7. सामान्य दिसम्बर, 1968

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना इस समय अपनी मौजूदा अधिष्ठापित क्षमता का शत प्रतिशत उपयोग करते हुए लगभग 2 86 लाख लिटर दूध वितरित कर रही है। अतः इस समय अधिक सख्या में दूध के टोकन जारी करना संभव नहीं है। तथापि, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की मौजूदा 3 लाख लिटर दूध की प्रतिदिन की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता को बढ़ाकर प्रति दिन 3 75 लाख लिटर किया जा रहा है। इस विस्तार कार्य के शीघ्र ही पूरा कर लिए जाने की आशा है। इसके बाद आशा है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना उन अधिकांश अभ्या-योजना वेदकों को दूध के टोकन जारी कर देगी जिनके नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

मंत्रियों के पास परती एवं कृषि योग्य भूमि

2539. श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : श्री जनसाधन राय जी

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के पास परती एवं कृषि योग्य भूमि है, और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास विभिन्न प्रकार की कितनी भूमि है वे कहाँ पर

और उसमें गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष वार, हुए उत्पादन का विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री कलशचंद्र शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्न संख्या 6378/74]

Area of waste land and its Distribution

2540. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of waste land at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps Government have taken to distribute waste lands and recover government land illegally grabbed by the people; and

(c) whether the findings of the Task Force on Agriculture Relations has been implemented and if so, the names of the States which have implemented them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-6379/74].

(c) The report of the Task Force on Agrarian Relations was intended to be the basis for formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan on land reforms. The plan has since been formulated and guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission to the States and the Union Territories, keeping in view the report of the Task Force.

Important Role of Coastal Shipping in Cargo in the National Economy and Security

2541. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due and prompt attention is being paid to our coastal shipping in cargo carried and availability of tonnage which plays an important role in our national economy and security;

(b) is the coastal tonnage on the increase or decrease, if on increase what is the percentage; if on decline, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken to boost the trade.

(c) whether any committee was appointed recently to go into the questions and problems of coastal shipping and what were its findings; and

(d) when Government are likely to consider and implement the recommendations of the committee to place the coastal shipping on sound rational basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coastal Shipping tonnage which was 1.19 lakhs GRT at the time of Independence had increased to 4.12 lakhs GRT on December 1964. It had thereafter declined to 1.99 lakhs GRT on 1-11-1973. Since then the tonnage has been progressively increasing and it stood at 2.31 lakhs GRT on 1-2-1974. The main reason for the decline in coastal shipping was lack of assurance about the long-term availability of adequate cargo. It has now been decided to allocate to coastal shipping a quantity of 6.5 million tonnes of coal per annum by the end of the 5th Plan. This along with other cargoes is expected to give a fillip to coastal shipping.

(c) The National Shipping Board had set up a Sub-Committee to examine various matters pertaining to coastal shipping. The Report of this Sub-Committee along with observations of the National Shipping Board has been received by Government very recently. The National Shipping Board has suggested that the healthy main-

tenance and growth of coastal shipping can be envisaged only on the basis of an integrated policy framework covering the following aspects:—

- (1) Control on cost of operations.
- (2) Stability of Revenues.
- (3) Fixation of freight rates in the context of (1) and (2) above.
- (4) Types of ships to be acquired.
- (5) Methods of acquisition.
- (6) Ancillary matters.

(d) The observations of the National Shipping Board are receiving the attention of Government.

Nutrition Corporation

2542. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Nutrition Corporation envisaged in the Fifth Plan is to strengthen the various nutrition development schemes, likely to be set up;

(b) where it is proposed to be located;

(c) whether active participation of the State Governments as well as co-operative sector has been ensured so as to develop and utilise the local potential for nutritious food to the fullest extent and streamline the Nutrition programme for which Rs. 405 crores have been allocated in the Fifth Plan; and

(d) whether there are any nutrition programme schemes which would be undertaken on priority basis especially for the millions of the under-nourished children in the country so that they get the required nutritious food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
3558 LS—6.

(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Nutritious Foods Development Corporation is under consideration of the Government. It envisages the active participation of the State Governments.

(d) The Corporation, when set up, is expected to meet the special requirements of nutritious food for Governmental Supplementary Feeding Programmes and also to increase availability of nutritious foods at reasonable prices for the use of the vulnerable groups.

Check on the use of Resticides and Insecticides on Estates

2543. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI BISHWANATH:
JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bewildering varieties of pesticides and insecticides bought easily and used carelessly by farmers are contaminating foodstuffs and posing a health hazard;

(b) whether any experiments have been carried out and analysed to gauge their effect on foodstuffs, vegetables, milk water and so as to have an effective check and control on their application; and

(c) if so, precautions Government propose to see that the Foodstuffs and Vegetables released for human consumption are within the safe and tolerance limits and would not adversely affect the health of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) A large range of pesticides including insecticides are being used in the country by farmers for the control of insect pests, diseases, weeds, rats, etc. The pesticides are marketed through the depots run by the State Depart-

ments of Agriculture, Cooperatives and private trade. By and large, the chemicals are used with care.

(b) Limited ad hoc sampling and analysis of foodstuffs like cereals, eggs, vegetables etc. are carried out at selected institutions and organisations under the control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. These analyses have revealed the presence of residues of pesticides and insecticides. Out of 924 samples analysed during 1965-71, 228 samples indicated pesticide residues of DDT, BHC and Malathion. In the majority of the samples, the level of insecticides residues was within the permissible limits laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) The Food Adulteration Act administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning prescribes tolerance limits, for pesticide residues in items of food. Under the Insecticides Act, recommendations regarding the manner in which the insecticides are to be used are also proposed to be issued. Through extension agencies of the State and Central Government the farmers are being educated about the correct use of pesticides both in storage and fields. Posters and leaflets are being released in addition to demonstrations being conducted to educate the farmers in the proper and safe use of pesticides. Attempts are also being made by the Government to recommend only less persistent pesticides with quick break-down action.

Export of Agricultural Products

2544. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent there has been sharp appreciation in export prices and realisation during the year in respect of exports of main agricultural commodities; and

(b) steps contemplated to regulate our agricultural exports to take ad-

vantage of the favourable international prices keeping in view our internal requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected.

Requirement of Rail Transport for Marketing of Mango

2545. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the requirements of rail transport needed for full and efficient marketing without loss and wastage in view of the prospects of a bumper mango crop in Andhra Pradesh and other States;

(b) whether Government propose to take up with the Railways for making suitable arrangements in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). An assessment about the requirements of rail transport needed in each region in the context of production of different commodities including mangoes is made periodically by the different Railways in consultation with the concerned bodies. It is a little too early to make any accurate forecast about the mango crop in different States. The question of making suitable arrangements has been taken up with the Railways.

Supply of rotten bajra and other food articles for distribution through Fair Price Shops in States

2546. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agencies have supplied rotten bajra and other food articles for distribution through fair price shops in States; and

(b) if so, whether State Governments have complained to the Union Government in this regard, and if so, the reaction of the Government of India in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Responsibility for sale of bad quality Wheat at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

2547. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of Food Corporation of India has stated that the neglect of officials of Civil Supplies Department was responsible for the sale of bad quality of wheat at Fair Price Shops in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Dance Subject in Government Higher Secondary Schools, Delhi

2548. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Dance' has been introduced in Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi as a full subject, if so, from which session;

(b) how many teachers have been appointed to teach Dance in Higher Secondary Classes during the last three years and what is the minimum qualification prescribed for them;

(c) number of such Jr. Dance Teachers having qualifications equal to newly appointed teachers but teaching the Higher Secondary Classes and getting the grade of Rs. 165-350; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not granting TGT|PGT's scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir, in one school from the year 1972-73

(b) Only one teacher was appointed in the middle of academic session 1973-74 but she has been posted to teach Dance as hobby in primary classes and the arrangement for teaching Higher Secondary classes made earlier is continuing.

The minimum qualification prescribed is Degree in Dance from a recognised University (4 years course)

OR

Diploma in Dance from a recognised institute (5 years course)

(c) One only

(d) The scale of pay is being given in the grade in which appointment was made. Question of giving any other scale does not arise.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्वान में
सड़कों का निर्माण तथा विकास

2549. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
नौबतुल और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना
के दौरान सड़कों के निर्माण और विकास
के लिए राजस्वान को कितनी धनराशि

की स्वीकृति दी गई है तथा उनके अलग-अलग नाम क्या हैं और इस योजना की अवधि में किन सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : चूंकि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है अतः कार्यों के कार्यक्रम के बारे में कुछ बताना समय पूर्व होगा।

देश में नई गंदी बस्तियों की वृद्धि पर रोकने के लिए विधान

2550. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में नई गंदी बस्तियों की वृद्धि पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का है; और

(ख) क्या राज्यों के आवास मंत्रियों की गत बैठक में इस बात पर विचार किया गया था ?

संसदीय-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

समाज कल्याण कार्य में रत स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं

2551. श्री भूलचन्द डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में समाज कल्याण में रत ऐसी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की वर्तमान संख्या क्या है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता से चल रही है, ये क्या

क्या कार्य कर रही हैं तथा इन संस्थाओं को वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कुल कितनी वार्षिक वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं के लिए पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) :

(क) तथा (ख). हमारे समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कल्याण के क्षेत्र में स्वैच्छिक संगठन देश में बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस लिए कल्याण सेवाओं में समाज कल्याण विभाग की अप्रोच प्रशासन में निकट सहयोग देने की रही है। इस प्रकार मांगी गई जानकारी हमारे संस्थाओं को अच्छादित करेगी। कल्याण के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली इन स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता, इच्छुक सेवाओं के प्रदान करने में निजी संगठनों की सामर्थ्य पर निर्भर करती है। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी पांचवीं योजना में शामिल किये गये कल्याण कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को बढ़ावे के रूप में सहयोग देने का प्रयास रहेगा।

Increase in price of Free Market Sugar

2552. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the steep increase in the price of free market sugar in the wake of increase in excise duty in December, 1973;

(b) whether it is a fact that excise duty per quintal amounts to Rs. 19.50 only, whereas the actual rise was any-

thing between Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 over the prices prevailing before the imposition of the duty;

(c) whether there is any "voluntary" price agreement in regard to free market sugar;

(d) whether this agreement has remained a dead letter and is only used for the purposes of evading income-tax on the income resulting from the high prices of free market sugar; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to check this increase in prices and also in tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Collapse of bridge on river Chambal

2553. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the bridge on the river Chambal on the National Highway No. 3 was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, it was pronounced as one of the finest bridges in Asia;

(b) whether the bridge collapsed in the year 1972;

(c) the reasons for this collapse;

(d) whether proper survey of soil and rock conditions on the bridge site had not been made; and

(e) whether the bridge will be reconstructed at an early date in view of the fact that it is one of the most important national highways in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The bridge across the river Chambal on National Highway No. 3, considered as the tallest submersible bridge in the country was inaugurated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 15th March 1960.

(b) No Sir. The bridge got damaged on 24-2-1973 after one of its piers settled by about two feet. Subsequently four R.C.C. arched spans of the bridge constituting about 572 ft. in length against 2434 ft. length of the bridge collapsed on the night of 2nd/3rd April, 1973.

(c) to (e). A Technical Committee of experts has been appointed to investigate into the causes for the collapse of the bridge and also to suggest whether the existing bridge can be repaired or the construction of a new bridge would be necessary. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly. Thereafter the work of reconstruction of the portion of the existing bridge/or construction of a new bridge will be taken up after working out the detailed design, project etc.

Impact of oil prices on Agricultural Production

2554. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the impact of oil prices on agricultural production;

(b) whether the impact in terms of output and application of fertilisers, output and application of pesticides, and availability of diesel oil for trac-

tors and oil engines, in particular, has been studied in details; and

(c) if so, the results of this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). No comprehensive study has yet been carried out in regard to the impact of increase in oil prices on agricultural production.

Petroleum products are used as feed stock for the production of chemical fertilisers and plant protection chemicals. High speed diesel oil is used for tractors, harvesting combines and power tillers. High speed and light diesel oils are also used for operating diesel pumps, particularly in those areas which do not have supply of electric power or where adequate power is not available. Supply of petroleum based feed stock for indigenous fertiliser plants is being maintained and unless it becomes unavoidable to curtail it the output of fertiliser plants would not be affected. The availability of chemical fertilisers from abroad is however, affected because of reduced petroleum supplies to the fertiliser exporting countries. The reduced availability of fertilisers is likely to affect our agricultural production. As regards the effect on pesticides there are requests from certain quarters for making arrangements for maintaining assured supplies of petroleum products for the manufacture of pesticides. As for high speed and light diesel oils for tractors and pump sets, etc., except for some irregularities in supply due to transport difficulties, the supplies for agricultural machinery and lift irrigation are being maintained. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals maintaining a close touch with the Ministry of Petroleum and chemicals and other concerned Ministries in this matter. A control room has been set up in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for keeping watch on availability and supply of diesel oil in the country particularly in areas where the demand is very high.

Wheat take-over in coming Rabi Season

2555. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government will continue its policy of wheat take-over in the coming Rabi season;

(b) whether there will be monopoly purchase of wheat at the State level or whether the decision will be left to the States;

(c) whether procurement prices/support prices for wheat on all-India basis have been fixed in the coming harvest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There has been no change in the policy.

(b) to (d) The procurement policy including procurement price for the coming rabi season (1974-75) will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments at the Chief Ministers Conference to be held at New Delhi on 16-3-1974.

Guaranteed support prices for wheat for 1974-75 Rabi Marketing Season have been fixed at Rs 80/- per quintal for indigenous red variety and at Rs 85/- per quintal for indigenous common white and Mexican varieties.

Sprinklers Irrigation for Plantations and Commercial Crop

2556. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to save irrigation water resources, sprinkler-irrigation has been introduced in the country;

(b) whether it has made little headway except in areas covered by tea and coffee plantations;

(c) whether the feasibility of introducing this for the production of other commercial crops like cotton and groundnut has been explored; and

(d) if so, the results of this investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Sprinkler irrigation is being tried on a limited scale. It is too early to assess its suitability for a large scale use.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Being a more efficient method for water application, sprinkler irrigation helps to increase the irrigated area for a given amount of water but its economic feasibility for adoption on an extensive scale is yet to be determined.

Benefits to Instructors of N.F.C.

2557. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to give all benefits, as are given to Central Government employees to those instructors of National Fitness Corps who have joined service under various State Governments; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). It has already been decided that such of the National Discipline Scheme Instructors as have joined the State Government service would be entitled to the following benefits:—

(i) The service in the Central Government will count for fix-

ation of pay in the State scales and for retirement benefits;

(ii) The pay and allowances drawn under the Central Government will be protected at the time of absorption in the State service; and.

(iii) Such of the Instructors as on protection of their pay at (ii) above are not able to earn increments in the relevant State pay scales, be given the option to retain their present central pay scale and special posts created in the State cadre on scale of pay identical to his present central pay scale. But any future revision of a central pay scale identical with the scale will have no effect on such personal scales.

Surplus Employees in F.C.I. due to Deputationists

2558. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are nearly 7,000 employees in Food Corporation of India who are on deputation from other departments; and

(b) if so, whether this is one of the reasons as to why the Food Corporation employees have been declared surplus and if so, the reasons for not sending these deputationists back to their parent departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Barring 4774 employees who came to FCI from West Bengal Government with the work, the number of other deputationists is 539 only. Most of these have been taken for doing specialised jobs such as Movement, Accounts, Railway claims, etc., and cannot, therefore, be easily replaced. The employees were not declared surplus

because of the existence of deputations.

Amendment of AMU Act

2560. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aligarh Muslim University Act is likely to be amended further;

(b) if so, what amendments are likely to be brought; and

(c) whether these amendments have been agreed to by the Council?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Alleged Child adoption Racket

2561. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Indian Children are taken away from India in the absence of a general law on adoption (except among Hindus) by unscrupulous operators taking advantage of legal sanction under the Guardians and Wards Act of 1890;

(b) whether some lawyers of the country are also involved in this racket; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an enquiry into this racket and if so, the nature of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government have not received any such complaint.

(c) The question does not arise.

Growth of Indian Shipping

2562. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth of Indian Shipping could not keep adequate pace with the development of country's foreign trade;

(b) if so, the reasons and the facts thereof; and

(c) the total cargo handled by Indian ships in total overseas trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The national shipping tonnage has to be increased to serve the country's growing trade. The operative tonnage, at present is 30.17 lakh GRT and another 21.97 lakh GRT is on order. The target proposed for the Fifth Plan is 86.40 lakhs GRT. This will enable us to carry 100 per cent of our overseas trade in crude and petroleum product, 50 per cent of iron ore, export to Japan, 100 per cent iron ore export to Europe and about 50 per cent of liner trade.

(c) During 1972-73, Indian Shipping carried 18.9 per cent of India's Overseas trade.

Share of Kerala in Imported Fertilizer

2563. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to import fertilizer; and

(b) if so, whether a portion of it will be allotted to Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A portion of the imported fertilizers will be allotted to Kerala State.

Settlement of Landless Labourers on Government Waste Land

2564. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many landless labourer families have been settled till February 28, 1974 on Government waste lands and where; and

(b) how many landless labourer families have been settled on lands vested in Government as a result of imposition of ceiling on land-holdings, with its break-up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5330/74].

Funds allotted for Agriculture during Fifth Plan

2565. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds earmarked for the Fifth Plan for Agriculture; and

(b) whether the country is likely to be self-reliant in agricultural production by the end of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the outlay envisaged for Agriculture in the public sector is Rs. 4,935 crores. In addition, a public sector outlay of Rs. 2,681 crores is envisaged for Irrigation and Flood Control which will directly benefit agriculture.

(b) It is envisaged that the fulfilment of the target of foodgrains production fixed for the Fifth Plan will make the country not only self-sufficient but also leave a cushion for building a buffer stock. As regards commercial crops, the dimensions of growth envisaged in the Plan are such as to take care of export requirements in addition to meeting indigenous needs.

State-wise break up of Loans and Subsidies for Roads

2566. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of loans and subsidies given by the Centre for roads in the State Sector during (i) 1971-72, (ii) 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto the end of Feb., 1974;

(b) have any criteria been fixed for giving such loans and subsidies to States; and

(c) if so, what are they?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no provision in the 4th Five Year Plan for providing any 'earmarked' Plan loan assistance/subsidies for roads in the State Sector. However, in the Central Sector some loan assistance/subsidies are provided for certain selected categories of roads. Seven statements giving the required information scheme-wise are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6381/74].

(b). Yes, Sir

(c) 'Central loan assistance according to availability of funds is provided for some selected road/bridge schemes which are either of inter-State importance or which can contribute to rapid economic development of the area served by them. In addition, some money by way of limited grants/allocations is also provided for such projects from the Central Road Fund. Further some Grants-in-aid are also provided for certain special road/bridge projects.

National Highways in Maharashtra

2567. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) which are the various National Highways in Maharashtra;

(b) through which areas do they pass and what is their length; and

(c) how and at what expenditure each of these National Highways is proposed to be developed during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A

statement showing the various National Highways in Maharashtra and the areas through which they pass is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-6382/74]. The total length of the National Highways in Maharashtra is 2861 Kms.

(c) Since the Fifth Five Year Plan is still in the preparatory stage, it is premature to give an idea of the programme of works.

Scholarship for Overseas Training to Engineers

2568. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited applications for grant of scholarship for overseas training to engineers recently;

(b) if so what are the conditions of the scholarships,

(c) whether any candidates have been selected for these scholarships; if so, their names; and

(d) if not, when will the selection be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) to (d). The Confederation of British Industries, London, offered four scholarships for 1974 for mature engineers who require specialised training for 4-12 months and who are sponsored by their employers. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare invited applications for these scholarships in November, 1973 through open advertisement from Indian nationals and nationals of Sikkim.

The conditions of eligibility include:

(i) at least a Second Class engi-

neering degree or an equivalent diploma in engineering;

(ii) at least five years industrial/practical experience after obtaining qualifications at (i) above;

(iii) age not more than 35 years.

A Selection Committee constituted for the purpose duly interviewed the candidates for these scholarships and on the basis of recommendations made by the Committee, six candidates have been nominated to the Donor Organisation. Under the terms of the offer, the final selection is to be made by the Confederation of British Industries depending on the placements available. The final selection is expected to be made some time in August/September, 1974, when the candidates finally approved will be notified.

Restrictions on Sale, Purchase and movement of Coarse Grains

2569. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which food-grains are classified as coarse grains; and

(b) what were the restrictions on the sale, purchase and movements of these coarse grains before 25th January, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Bajra, jowar, maize, ragi, barley and small millets are chiefly classified as coarse grains.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-6383/74].

Completion of Haldia Dock

2570. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how long it would take to complete the Haldia dock; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The oil jetty for handling oil tankers, forming part of the Haldia Project, was completed and commissioned in August, 1968. According to the present indications the Haldia Dock System is expected to be commissioned during the later part of 1974.

(b) The Haldia Dock System, is the first one of its type in the country and has been wholly planned designed and is being executed by Indian Engineers and experts. They have been dealing with various technical and other problems natural to a project of the magnitude and dimensions such as those of Haldia, with all the complexities involved. Some of these were the change in the dimensions of the lock on the basis of anticipated availability of deeper draughts as assessed after detailed hydraulic studies, difficulties in lowering the watertable at the lock entrance to the dock system to enable deep excavation being carried out prior to undertaking construction, general shortage of steel and cement, inadequate supply of wagons for movement of construction materials, low productivity of labour and unanticipated difficulties in working conditions during the monsoon period reducing considerably the availability of working time per year and delay in supply of plant and equipment by some indigenous manufacturers. Efforts have been made to solve the technical problems and to overcome shortage in cement steel, wagons etc.

Central Aid to States for Agriculture

2571. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount has been given to the various States for special agricultural assistance; and

(b) if so, the total amount thereof and its State-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question apparently refers to the assistance given by the Central Government to various States for special agricultural programmes of the type of Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during 1972-73. No such special agricultural programme has been introduced during 1973-74.

Fund for Calcutta Bustee Development Project

2572. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJI:**
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has cropped up differences between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government on the question of funds for Calcutta Bustee Development project;

(b) whether the Central Works and Housing Department has been refusing to pay Rs. 11 crores already spent for development of Greater Calcutta, whereas the entire money spent for such development of other cities has been paid by the Central Government; and

(c) if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). A sum of Rs. 7.83 crores had been released for the Bustee Improvement Scheme of Calcutta upto 1972-73. Orders for release of further sum of Rs. 2 crores have been issued recently.

Additional Area under Jute Cultivation

2573. **SHRI PILGO MODY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Ministry propose to bring several thousand hectares of additional area under jute cultivation;

(b) if so, the extent of additional area to be brought under jute cultivation; and

(c) likely additional availability of jute consequently and whether it would mean additional foreign exchange earning through exports of jute and if so, expected earnings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is proposed to bring an additional area of 80,000 hectares under jute cultivation in the multiple cropping sequences by the end of the Fifth Plan period. This is likely to make available an additional production of about 6 lakh bales by the end of the Fifth Plan.

India is not a major exporter of raw jute and mainly exports finished goods. Increase in production of raw jute would, however, enable assured and increased supplies of raw material to the industry.

Rise in Price of Mustard Oil in Calcutta

2574. **SHRI PILGO MODY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report that prices of mustard oil in Calcutta and suburbs has exceeded Rs. 10.50 a kilo—an all time record; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the high prices prevailing in Calcutta as well as other centres of the country.

(b) The firmness in the prices of oilseeds and oils is an all-India phenomenon and may be attributed to such factors as low carry-over stocks from the previous year due to poor crop of oilseeds in 1972-73, speculative trading and hoarding of stocks and the rise in the general price level. The steps taken to improve availability of mustard oil include curtailment followed by stoppage of the use of mustard oil in the vanaspati manufacture, regulation of the production of refined oil by the vanaspati factories with reference to their past production which meant virtually banning the production of refined mustard oil by these factories, arrangements for the import of rapeseed and rapeseed oil and efforts to increase the production of mustard and rapeseed in the country along with that of other oilseeds.

चम्बल नदी पर पुल

2575. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और पविहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भुरेना जिले में सवाई माधोपुर तथा राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर को जोड़ने के लिए चम्बल नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों को अब तक कितना ऋण और कितनी सहायता दी है;

(ख) पुल के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सरकार को दिये गये प्रतिवेदन का स्वीकार क्या है ?

नौबहन और पविहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रमल कुमार मुन्तर्वाँ): (क) से (ग). चौथी योजना में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आन्तरिक महत्त्व की राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शिवपुर सवाई माधोपुर सड़क पर चम्बल नदी के ऊपर प्रस्तावित पुल के निर्माण के लिए 70 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता स्वीकृत की गई। इसे मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान सरकार ने आधा आधा बांटना था। परन्तु कार्य का वास्तविक निष्पादन राजस्थान सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जाना था। कुछ समय पहले राज सरकार ने सूचित किया कि इस पुल परियोजना और राजस्थान की उपर्युक्त अनुमोदित केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम में शामिल कुछ अन्य योजनाओं की लागत सामग्री मजदूरी डिजाइन आवश्यकताओं आदि की दरों में वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप 190 लाख रुपये से बढ़ कर 350 लाख रुपये हो गई और उसके तदनुसार ऋण सहायता में भी वृद्धि की मांग की। चूंकि इसे शकन समझा गया था, अतः राजस्थान सरकार ने कार्यक्रम में सहो-धन का सुझाव दिया है ताकि इसे 190 लाख रुपये के उपलब्ध ऋण तक सीमित रखा जा सके। सहो-धन प्रस्ताव में चम्बल पुल परियोजना शामिल नहीं है। परन्तु राजस्थान सरकार चाहती है कि इस प्रायोजना पर पांचवीं योजना में ऋण सहायता के लिए विचार किया जाए। राजस्थान सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर अग्री योजना आयोग और वित्त

मन्त्रालय के परामर्श से फैसला किया जाता है। इसलिए इस समय उनकी प्रतिक्रिया के विषय में कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है। इस समय पाववी योजना की स्थिति के बारे में भी कुछ कहना समय पूर्व होगा। क्योंकि अभी यह प्रारम्भिक चरण में है।

सरकारी आवास के आवंटन की प्रतीक्षा सूची

2576. श्री हुसैन चन्द कटुवाल क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने कर्मचारी सरकारी आवास के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को, किस-किस वर्ष तक, किस-किस श्रेणी में सरकारी आवास का आवंटन इन समय तक किया जा चुका है, और

(ग) सरकारी आवास का सुविधा अधिकतम व्यक्तियों को उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदमों का क्या है ?

मंसरीय-कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) तथा (ख) : निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध केवल सामान्य पूल वास से है, न कि रक्षा, रेलवे, डाक व तार आदि जैसे अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा नियन्त्रित वास से। इस समय 9 नगरों में सामान्य पूल वास की व्यवस्था है। जो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी वास की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं उनकी तथा जिन्हें सरकारी वास आवंटित किये जा चुके हैं उनकी संख्या और जिन वर्षों तक कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों को वास आवंटित किये गये हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा गया। [मन्त्रालय में रखा था।] इसलिए संख्या J.T-6384 74।

(ग) निधियों तथा अन्य साधनों के अभाव में निकट भविष्य में सामान्य पूल में और क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

गरीबों को मोटा अनाज सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध करने की योजना

2577. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
श्री के० एल० चावड़ा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1960 तक गरीब मजदूर किसान तथा अन्य लोग गेहूँ से मस्ता मिलने वाले मोटे अनाज, जैसे ज्वार, जौ, चना, मक्का और बाजरे से अपन पोषण किय करते थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस गरीबों को गेहूँ से मस्ते मोटे अनाज दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाएगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) से (ग) : मोटे अनाज जनसंख्या के कुछेक वर्गों के लिए बराबर प्रमुख अनाज रहे हैं। जिन राज्यों में इन की खपत होती है उन राज्यों से ये सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बाँटे जाते हैं। मोटे अनाजों का केन्द्रीय निगम मूल्य हमेशा गेहूँ के निगम मूल्य से कम स्तर पर निर्धारित किया गया है।

Cargo Service by Public Shipping Companies

2578. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Public Sector Shipping Companies which manage cargo service; and

(b) the routes on which the cargo service operates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and the Mogul Line Ltd. are the two public sector shipping companies which manage cargo services

(b) A statement showing the routes on which the cargo services are operated is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Routes on which the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and the Mogul Line Ltd. operate cargo services:

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

1. Oversea Liner Cargo Services:

East Coast of India/Bangladesh/Australia.

West Coast of India/Australia.

East Coast of India/Far East Japan.

West Coast of India/Far East Japan.

India/Black Sea Ports.

India/U.K./Continent

India/Poland.

India/USA (Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico).

India/USA/Canada (Pacific Coast).

East Coast of India/East Canada/Great Lakes.

India/Arab Republic of Egypt.

East Coast of India/West Asia (Gulf).

West Coast of India/West Asia (Gulf).

India/West Asia (Red Sea).

West Coast of India/East Africa

Indian/German Democratic Republic.

India/Adriatic.

India/Mauritius.

East Coast of India/Bangladesh/New Zealand.

India/Libya.

2. Overseas Passenger-cum-Cargo Services:

Bombay/East Africa.

Madras/Malaysia/Singapore.

Rameshwaram/Talaismanner (India/Sri Lanka).

3. Other Services:

Overseas tanker service.

Overseas bulk carrier service.

Coastal tanker services.

Coastal dry bulk cargo services (for coal and salt).

World wide tramp.

Passenger-cum-cargo services between mainland and Andaman; between mainland and Lakshadweep Island, and inter-island services in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Mogul Line Ltd.

Passenger-cum-cargo service between India and West Asia (Gulf), tramp service.

Coastal passenger-cum-cargo service on the Konkan coast.

Coastal dry cargo service (for coal and salt).

Cargo Service on Konkan Coast by 'Mogul Lines'

2579. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that 'Mogul Lines' does not operate cargo service on the Konkan coast; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Mogul Lines operates the Konkan Coastal Passengers Service which also carries some cargo.

(b) The Mogul Line has reported that inadequate cargo movement and absence of alongside berthing facilities in most of the Konkan ports make introduction of cargo services only uneconomical.

'Moghul Lines' sought cooperation for Ferry Service

2580. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Moghul Lines' has sought the cooperation of the Maharashtra Government to provide the ferry service, to ensure that all the ports on the Konkan coast are covered for passenger service; and

(b) if so, what is the response from the Maharashtra Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Mogul Line is using the services of private boat owners who act as their contractors for carrying passengers between the ships and ports where alongside berthing facilities are not available. Whenever there is any difficulty in obtaining these facilities the cooperation of the Government of Maharashtra is sought. The State Government has been extending cooperation in this matter.

Construction of Dharbhanga-Forbesganj Road

2581. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Dharbhanga-Forbesganj Road;

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any, in the construction of the said road; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the construction of the said road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Detailed plans and estimates for the work are yet to be prepared by the State Government after carrying out detailed investigations and field surveys as per a bridge site on Kosi river involved in the project tentatively selected at a location 3 Kms. downstream of Dagmara. The estimate for investigations and surveys recently submitted by the State Government is presently under scrutiny of the Government of India.

Recommendations of Pay Commission concerning Principals

2582. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry has not taken any decision to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission concerning the Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these Principals have threatened to boycott the coming Higher Secondary examinations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (c). The revised pay scales of Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are expected to be announced along with other Class I posts, which are still under consideration of Government.

(b) Government is not aware of any such move by Principals.

Stock of Wheat Seed allowed to Farmers

2583. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the farmers to have stock of wheat for their domestic and seed purposes; and

(b) if so, the quantities allowed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No. LT-6385/74*]

Promotion and Development of Sanskrit in Fifth Plan

2584. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the promotion and development of Sanskrit;

(b) whether a large number of precious manuscripts are awaiting translation and interpretation for want of adequate assistance in this regard from the Government; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to ensure that the precious manuscripts

are translated and published for the benefit of Sanskrit lovers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). As against the Fourth Plan provisions of Rs. 275 lakhs, the corresponding provision in the Fifth Plan for Sanskrit is Rs. 520 lakhs. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and the Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas working under it, have already initiated several special measures for promotion and development of Sanskrit including utilisation of modern techniques for the teaching of Sanskrit, training of teacher, research and publications. The Ministry will continue providing incentive to State Governments, voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and individuals for specific projects for development of Sanskrit in accordance with the approved pattern

2. As regards manuscripts a Plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs exists in the Fifth Plan exclusively for production of Sanskrit literature including publication of Sanskrit manuscripts and their cataloguing. Grants are being paid to voluntary Sanskrit Organisations for publication of critical edition of manuscripts and their catalogues. The Sansthan is also considering a proposal to have a coordinated programme of survey, acquisition, preservation, microfilming and publication of manuscripts

UNICEF Aid

2585. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal for integrating UNICEF aid with the proposed programme during the Fifth Plan in a more purposive manner and with objectivity; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme during the Fifth Plan, UNICEF aid indicated State-wise and programme-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Assistance from UNICEF is utilised on regular developmental programmes drawn up on a national basis and not on an area basis. Details of the UNICEF assistance for the Fifth Five Year Plan period are still to be finalised. However, the assistance is likely to be co-terminous with the Five Year Plan period; unlike in the past instead of annual proposals, a five year commitment is being proposed. Such an approach is expected to give the perspective necessary for useful planning. Also the assistance is proposed to be utilised on programmes clearly related to child welfare, with emphasis on services for the young child.

Response of State Governments on Pilot Schemes for Crop Insurance in selected areas

2586. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the response of the State Government to the joint proposal of the Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation for introduction of more pilot schemes for crop insurance in selected areas; and

(b) the names of crop insurance schemes working at present, where and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Government of India and the General Insurance Corporation have taken up with the State Governments the question of introducing pilot schemes for

selected crops in selected areas on the lines of the Crop Insurance scheme in operation in Baroda district of Gujarat State in respect of H-4 cotton. The State Governments have been requested to identify the crops and areas suitable for the introduction of the pilot scheme and also to locate appropriate collaborating agencies which can provide the infrastructural support. Replies from Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab and Kerala States have been received. Out of them Maharashtra State Government has identified an organisation possessing necessary infrastructure and willing to render the required field services. In Maharashtra it is proposed to have a pilot scheme on H-4 cotton in Jalgaon district covering an area of about 1000 acres implementation in the ensuing kharif season.

2. At present one pilot scheme on H-4 cotton in Baroda district to Gujarat State covering an area of 926 acres is in operation. The results of the scheme will be known after the current cultivation. However, as a result of damage caused by heavy rains and waterlogging to the standing crop on about 25 acres, claims have been admitted to the extent of Rs. 23,067/- as against net risk premium of Rs. 16,216/- received.

Fixation of seniority of N.D.S. Inspectors by Delhi Administration

2587. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of N.D.S. Inspectors absorbed by the Delhi Administration w.e.f. 1st November, 1972; and

(b) how Government propose to fix the seniority of these former N.D.S. Inspectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). 337 N.D.S. Instructors serving in Delhi schools, most of whom were in the Central scale of Rs. 110-200 and a few in the Central scale of Rs. 150-240, were offered appointment as fresh entrants by the Delhi Administration in the scale of pay of Rs. 220-430, after relaxing in the case of non-graduate, the qualifications prescribed for their recruitment. As per the offer of appointment, they were to be on probation for one year, and their seniority was to be fixed as fresh entrants without any benefit of past service. Those who accepted the offer of appointment have been absorbed by the Delhi Administration *w.e.f.* 1st November, 1972, and their seniority reckoned in the grade of Physical Education Teachers from the same date. Their *inter-se* seniority would not be disturbed.

Butter Stock of Foodgrains, Sugar and Edible oils to check prices

2588 **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have under active consideration a plan to build up adequate buffer stock of foodgrains, sugar and edible oils to check the galloping prices of essential commodities in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Though there is no change in the decision to have a buffer stock, it would only be possible to build up the reserve/with substantial increase in production.

As regards sugar, a decision to create buffer stocks of sugar for stabilisation of supplies and prices has since been taken. Its implementation,

however, depends upon the availability of sugar after meeting the requirements for internal consumption and exports.

So far as the vanapati industry is concerned, in view of the (i) availability of a large surplus in manufacturing capacity, (ii) the large carrying costs involved and the likely deterioration in quality during storage and also (iii) the fact that the availability of raw oils in recent years has not been adequate even to meet current requirements, the creation of buffer stock of vanaspati has not been considered a practicable proposition.

Autonomous Status to Colleges

2589 **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent past UGC had recommended to the authorities to grant autonomous status to colleges; and

(b) whether the question has been considered once again in the wake of student unrest in the country before putting the proposals before the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission had, in October 1973, circulated to the Universities a note containing the criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges and requested them to take steps to implement the scheme

(b) No, Sir. It is for the Universities to consider the issue before making proposals to the Commission.

Procurement of Bajra in Gujarat

2590. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the target of procurement of bajra in Gujarat for the current year;

(b) the quantity procured; and

(c) if it is less than the target, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE).
(a) 1.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) 13329 tonnes upto 7th March 1974.

(c) Although the procurement is still continuing, the pace of procurement has been slow. Some of the main reasons for low procurement of Bajra in Gujarat are:

- (1) Damage caused by excessive rains towards the harvesting time. This affected the quality of the crop and the total production.
- (2) Reduction by the State Government in the traders' levy from 50 per cent to 10 per cent in view of (1) above.
- (3) Tendency on the part of producers and traders to hold back the stocks on account of the difference between the market price and the procurement price.

(4) Continued political agitation in the State.

Improvement in Agricultural yield through better Management

2591. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minister of State for Agriculture has stated that there should be an improvement in the average agricultural yield in the country through better management;

(b) whether his statement is based on some scientific analysis; if so, bases thereof;

(c) whether Government have proposals for better management in agricultural field; and

(d) if so, what Government propose to act for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (d). Minister of State for Agriculture in his address at the Fifth Convention of the Indian Agricultural Universities Association held at Tirupati on 10th February, 1974, had requested the Agricultural Universities to pay greater attention to the improvement of productivity and production through better management. This statement is based upon a scientific analysis of the data collected under the National Demonstration project. These demonstrations which are laid out by our Agricultural Universities and research institutions in the field of farmers have given the following results during 1971-72

Average grain yields (Quintals/ Hectare) during 1971-72

	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Jawar	Bajra
All- India average . . .	11.5	13.8	8.9	4.6	4.6
National Demonstrations average .	36.8	45.0	39.2	42.6	26.8

Thus, it clear that improved management and efficient use of inputs could help in improving substantially the productivity of our major crops.

In order to popularise the concept of better management, the Government of India have already started a large number of small scale demonstrations called the "management munikit demonstrations". During 1973, a large number of such demonstrations were laid out in rice and it is proposed to extend this programme to other crops like pulses during the Fifth Plan.

Contribution of share of Rice by States to Central Pool

2592. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether all the States have contributed their share of rice to the Central Pool;

(b) what is the criterion adopted in fixing the contribution from the various States; and

(c) whether the quota fixed for the Government of Karnataka is too high considering the need to supply rice to the deficit areas in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The procurement of paddy/rice in the current kharif marketing season will continue up to the end of October 1974. Many States have started contributing rice in instalments to the Central Pool. The extent of contribution by States will be known after the season is over.

(b) The contributions are fixed in consultation with the State Governments taking into consideration the estimated production, availability of rice within the State, average pattern

of consumption within the State, past experience etc,

(c) The target of procurement and contribution to Central Pool for Karnataka was fixed in consultation with the State Government and is considered reasonable.

Target for drinking water in Bihar

2593. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the target fixed by the Government of Bihar for providing drinking water to the scarcity hit villages in the State has been achieved under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the necessary steps to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have informed that the water supply programme as envisaged in the IV Plan was not drought/scarcity oriented. However, in 1971-72, schemes worth Rs 188 lakhs were executed to provide drinking water in the famine, scarcity and flood affected areas of the State. 17950 tubewells, 23 wells, 80 drilled tubewells were constructed and 50 wells deepened.

Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme launched by the Central Government, Rs. 210 lakhs have been released for executing 7,000 hand-tubewells, 1500 wells, 350 drilled tubewells, 22 piped water supply schemes. Till date, 7000 tubewells 924 wells, 311 drilled tubewells, two piped water supply schemes have been completed. Work in the rest of the schemes is in progress.

In the V Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme, 6512 scarcity hit villages are proposed to be covered at an estimated cost of Rs. 29 crores.

Request for U.S. Foodgrains

2594. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has sought for 4 million tonnes of U.S. grains; and
- (b) if so, the reasons and facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Orissa

2594. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of Government to acquire and allot the land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, agricultural labourers during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State of Orissa; and

(b) the progress regarding the land so far allotted in the State and how much land is expected during the remaining period of the current plan in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No target to acquire land for allotment to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, agricultural labourers was fixed for the Fourth Plan period in Orissa. However, from July, 1972 to January, 1974, 1,91,000 acres were distributed among 1,63,000 persons. A target has been fixed for September,

1973 to September, 1974 for the distribution of 1,50,000 acres to landless persons.

States' representation in General Council of Sahitya Akademi

2596 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments are represented in the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi; and

(b) if so, the names of the representatives of the 21 States on this body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the constitution of the Akademi, the General Council will consist of, among others, one person from each of the States enumerated in the Constitution of India, selected by the Executive Board in consultation with the State Government.

(b) 1. Dr. C. Narayana Reddy (Andhra Pradesh) 2. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri (Assam) 3. Shri Phanishwar Nath 'Renu' (Bihar) 4. Shri Jheena-bhai Desai 'Sneharasmi' (Gujarat) 5. Pandit Sthanudatta Sharma (Haryana) 6. Dr. K. M. George (Kerala) 7. Shri Hari Shankar Parsayi (Madhya Pradesh) 8. Shri Ranjit Desai (Maharashtra) 9. Shri T. Gitchandra Singh (Manipur) 10. Prof. R. S. Lyngdoh (Meghalaya) 11. Shri Adya Ranga-charva (Karnataka) 12. Shri Manoranjan Das (Orissa) 13. Shri Sadhu Singh Hamdard (Punjab) 14. Shri Laxmi Narain Kaushik (Rajasthan) 15. Shri K. S. Mahadevan (Tamil Nadu) 16. Dr. R. N. Dev (Tripura) 17. Shri Amritlal Nagar (Uttar Pradesh) 18. Shri Annada Sankar Roy (West Bengal).

Shri Ali Mohammad Lone, who represented Jammu and Kashmir till recently, has since resigned. Nominations are awaited from the States of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

Increase in proportion of imported oil for manufacturing Vanaspati

2597. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has permitted an increase in the proportion of imported oil to be used in the manufacture of Vanaspati; and

(b) if so whether it would raise its production and also reduce its price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The proportion of imported oil to be used in the manufacture of vanaspati is reviewed every fortnight with reference to the prices of indigenous oil during the penultimate fortnight, and requisite adjustments made. Thus for the current fortnight it was increased by nil to 1.3 per cent in the different zones over the proportion of 14.0 to 17.9 per cent allowed in the preceding fortnight.

(b) The fortnightly adjustments in the proportion of imported oil (which is cheaper than indigenous oils) are aimed at maintaining the price of vanaspati unchanged despite the changes in the prices of indigenous oils during the penultimate fortnight. They have no direct bearing on the production of vanaspati.

Metropolitan Development Authority for Bombay

2598. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Maharashtra Government to set up a Metropolitan Development Authority for Bombay; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have impressed upon the State Government the urgent necessity of setting up of a Development Authority for the Bombay Metropolitan Region which will control investment by various departments and local bodies and assign priorities and will thus coordinate the development efforts of these agencies in the Metropolitan Region.

Literacy among women

2599. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is total literacy of women in the country;

(b) what is the percentage of literate women in the country at present;

(c) how many girl students are attending primary schools, State-wise;

(d) how many girls have completed High Schools and Higher Secondary; and

(e) what is their total percentage the total women population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Total number of literate women according to 1971 Census was 4,82,26,400.

(b) Percentage of Literate Women is 18.72 per cent according to the 1971 Census.

(c) The State-wise position in regard to the number of girls at primary stage in 1968-69 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6386/74]. In 1971, the total number of girls at primary stage was 22,37,87,000.

(d) The number of Women Matriculates including those that had passed the Higher Secondary examination, according to 1971 Census Estimates was 37,36,500.

(e) 1.42 per cent.

Loans to States to help private Entrepreneurs for River Transport

2600. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to provide loans to State Governments on easy terms to help private entrepreneurs for the modernisation of their rivercraft;

(b) if so, whether any provision has been made in the Fifth Plan for extending river transport service on the Ganga from Patna to Farakka; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The matter is under consideration,

(b) A provision of Rs. 2 crores has tentatively been made in the Fifth Plan for running services on the Ganga.

(c) The details have not yet been finalised.

Grants to Landless Tribal Families

2601. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give grants to the Tribal families while allotting land to the landless families; and

(b) if so, main features of the scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There is no general decision of the Government of India to give grants to landless tribal families while allotting land to them.

However, in the six Tribal Development Agency Projects located in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the Tribal Development Agencies give necessary input assistance including plough bullocks, agricultural implements, etc. to the landless tribal families while allotting reclaimed waste land to them, for about 3 agricultural seasons so that the landless families can get established to settled and improved agriculture.

Besides the above, under the Fifth Five Year Plan, a scheme is being drawn up for providing short term and long term assistance with a view to enabling to take to agriculture the eligible among the assignees of surplus land, many of whom are likely to be members of the Scheduled Tribes.

Implementation of New Land Ceiling Laws during 1974

2602. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments had announced the implementation of new land ceiling laws by the end of 1973;

(b) if so, the causes of non-implementation of land ceiling laws; and

(c) whether it is proposed to complete this implementation of new land ceiling laws during 1974, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Almost all the State Governments took steps by the end of 1973 for completing the process of legislation intended either to revise the existing land ceiling laws or enacting fresh ones. A number of them began enforcing the law well before the year 1973. In the nature of things the implementation of land ceiling laws is a long process. The laws provide for various time schedules for various phases in the process. Thus some time has to be given for land holders to furnish their returns indicating the extent and categories of land held by them; provision also exists in laws for the revenue authorities to obtain such returns at their own initiative where land holders have failed to furnish the returns in time. The verification of the returns, the calling upon of the land owner to choose land within the ceiling, the mopping up of surplus land, the preparation of the list of eligible beneficiaries, the determination of the amount payable in view of acquisition of land, the distribution of surplus land etc.—each of these steps requires time the length of which cannot be foreseen in advance. It is also not possible to foresee how much time

would be needed in proceedings of appeal, revision etc. Therefore, it is difficult to lay down a programme for the new land ceiling laws so as to ensure their implementation by 1974.

कुश्तियों को बढ़ावा देने।

2603. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति विभाग गृह विभाग को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कुश्तियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) इस समय देश में कुश्तियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कितनी गमितियां हैं और उनमें से कितनी सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त हैं और सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान करने के आधार क्या है ;

(ग) गन दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने पहलवान बंगल के लिए विदेश भेजे गए और उनमें से पुरस्कार जीतने वालों का व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) विदेश भेजे गए पहलवानों का क्या किस आधार पर किया गया तथा क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पक्षपात बरतने के बारे में कोई आरोप सरकार के समक्ष आया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय ने देश में खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं। विदेशी सहायता उन सभी खेल संघों/संगठनों को, जिनमें देश मान्यता प्राप्त कुश्ती संघ भी शामिल है, राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप आयोजित करने, दलों के विदेशी दौरे आयोजित करने, भारत

के खेल कूदों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेशी दलों को आमन्त्रित करने और राष्ट्रीय दलों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए प्रदान की जाती है। मान्यता प्राप्त कुश्ती संगठन/संघ भी ग्राह्य रियायतों का लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

(ख) कुश्ती के लिए दो राष्ट्रीय संगठनों/संघों को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। इनमें से एक तो फ्री स्टाईल और ग्रीक-रोमन-स्टाईल की कुश्ती के लिए उत्तरदायी है, जबकि दूसरा भारतीय स्टाईल की कुश्ती के लिए उत्तरदायी है। उक्त सम्बन्धित संगठन संघ द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के पश्चात् अखिल भारतीय खेल कूद परिषद् की सिफारिशों पर मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी।

एक अन्य ऐसा संगठन हाल ही में बना है जो ग्रीक-रोमन और फ्री स्टाईल कुश्ती के क्षेत्र में काम करने का दावा करता है। क्योंकि एक खेल में केवल एक ही संगठन को मान्यता प्रदान की जाती है, अतः नव-निर्मित संगठन को मान्यता प्रदान करने के दावे में, पहले से मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था के अलावा इस संस्था का, इसी खेल में और अधिक प्रतिनिधि संस्था के रूप में मंजूरी निहित है। इस मामले पर अखिल भारतीय खेलकूद परिषद् के परामर्श में इसके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ग) विवरण, जिसमें 1972 और 1973 वर्षों के दौरान विदेश भेजे गए कुश्ती लड़ने वाले दलों के व्यौरे दिए गए हैं, सभापत्य पर रखा गया है। [गुणावगुण य रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-6387/74]

(घ) महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए यूनान-रोमन तथा फ्री स्टाईल कुश्ती से सम्बन्धित संघ ही विदेशों में दलों को भेजता है। इस संघ को क्रमानुसार राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप में पहलवानों के निष्पादन के आधार पर, पहल-

वानों का चयन किया जाता है। अन्तिम चुनाव इसके द्वारा नियुक्त की गई चुनाव समिति द्वारा किया जाता है। सरकार को कुछ ऐसी रिपोर्टें मिली हैं जिनमें इस संघ द्वारा दलों का अनुचित चुनाव किये जाने से सम्बन्धित आरोप लगाए गए हैं। किन्तु उक्त आरोपों को प्रमाणित नहीं किया जा सका।

Quantity of Bajra, Wheat and Rice purchased by Gujarat directly from Haryana

2604. SHRI K. S. CHAUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether before the decision for allowing the State Governments with a food deficit to purchase coarse grains directly from those that have a surplus was taken by the Government of India, Gujarat Government purchased 50,000 tonnes of Bajra from Haryana, the movement of which was not allowed by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the quantity of bajra, wheat and rice received by the Government of Gujarat from Haryana and other States (State-wise) till to date; and

(c) the price at which the bajra, wheat and rice were purchased from each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUGAR (PACKING AND MARKING) AMENDMENT ORDER AND GUJARAT PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Sugar (Packing and Marking) Amendment Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 29th November 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6364/74].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (Gujarat Ordinance No. 1 of 1974) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 24th January, 1974, under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation, dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reason for not laying the Hindi version of the Ordinance.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6365/74].

FRUIT PRODUCTS (AMENDMENT) ORDER 1973 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): On behalf of Shri Annasaheb P. Sinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SO 800(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 31st December, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6366/74].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 48(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 25th February 1974.

- (ii) G.S.R. 49(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 25th February, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6367/74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on item No. 4 (1) and (2), I would like to say that under this Fruit Products Order there is an obligation that there should be at least ten per cent of raw fruit juice if one wanted to quote the Fruit Products Order Number on the bottle. Now, they are covering these synthetics. I would request the Minister to tell us as to why they are covering synthetic beverages which have little colour and flavour representing fruit. Also, there is no definition for soft drinks not containing fruit juice at all. This is very valid.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any objection for laying this on the Table of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what I am saying. The Fruit Products Order is nothing but a hoax.

MR. SPEAKER: While papers are being laid on the Table of the House, questions are not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Can any unmixed truth be laid on the Table of the House and I do not have the right to mention it also?

MR. SPEAKER: You can do this later on.

REPORT ETC., OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES,
HYDERABAD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and
English versions) on the activities of
the Central Institute of English and
Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for
the year 1971-72 along with the Audi-
ed Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6368/
74].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I
would like to say that there were se-
rious allegations about CIA infiltration
into this Institute.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no ques-
tion of making any observations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am
not making any observation. I would
like to know whether while making
this report, they have taken note of
the fact that there are serious allega-
tions.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask this
question later on.

12.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) FAILURE OF MINISTRIES/DEPART-
MENTS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO

FURNISHES INFORMATION BY COM-
MITTEES OF PARLIAMENT

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I
want to draw the attention of this
House to the indifference which the
Ministries and Ministers also show to-
wards the Committees of the Houses
of Parliament. Sir, I would draw
your attention to the Seventh Report
of the Joint Committee on Officers of
Profit. Paragraph 42 reads as follows:

"The Committee are distressed
over the instances of non-supply/
delayed supply of information de-
sired by the Committee as revealed
in the preceding paragraphs. It is
regrettable that some of the Minis-
tries/Department should have failed
to move till the matter was taken up
by the Committee with the Minis-
ters concerned or called their rep-
resentatives to give evidence. The
Committee note in this connection
that two of the Ministers which had
not even cared to give replies to the
reminders issued by the Secretariat,
had furnished information in res-
pect of over 20 bodies each after
the Chairman had addressed the
Minister concerned in the matter.

Another Ministry had furnished
information in respect of over 23
bodies, and still another in respect
of about 50 bodies, after their rep-
resentatives had been called for evi-
dence. Information in respect of
some of the bodies was furnished
five to eleven years after their con-
stitution. The Committee cannot help
strongly deploring this."

Of course the Committee has expres-
sed itself in the mildest possible terms.
It goes on:

"The Committee are not satisfied
with the explanation of the Minis-
tries for their failure to give prompt
information to the Committee. In
their opinion, the lapse in this re-
gard was by and large due to negli-
gence on the part of the Ministries
concerned."

I will not take more time of the House for these quotations make the point abundantly clear

In the end the Committee draws attention to another point:

"In para 17 of their Fifth Report, the Committee had noted with regard that the Draft Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1971 had not so far been introduced although about a year had elapsed since the Committee had submitted their Report. The Committee were informed on the 10th May 1973 (the date on which they adopted Fifth Report) by the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs that the Bill would be finalised and introduced in first week of the next session i.e., . The Committee had expressed the hope that there will be no further delay."

The Report concludes:

"While the Committee observe that the Bill has been included in the Legislative Programme of the current Session (Ninth Session), they cannot help taking note of a time-lapse of 17 months taken by Government to introduce it"

I would invite attention further to the report of another Committee the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, a Committee of great importance because in delegated legislation Parliament trusts the Ministries concerned to carry out the spirit of the Bills passed by it in formulating rules and regulations thereunder. I am reading from paragraph 116 of the Eighth Report

"The following Rules were referred to the Ministries on the dates shown against them for some clarification:—

(1) Exports (Control) Order, 1968 (S.O. 927 of 1968)	Commerce	14-5-71
(2) Indian Railways Traffic Service Recruitment Rule, 1968 (GSR 2204 of 1968)	Railways (Railway Board)	15-11
(3) Roorkee Cantonment (Control) and Supervision of Mills By-laws, 1970 (SRO 206 of 1970)	Defence	4-12-71
(4) The Coir Board Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) By-laws, 1969 (SRO 200 of 1969)	Industrial Development	18-72
(5) The Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (GSR 324 of 1972)	Tourism and Civil Aviation	26-9-72

[H. M. Patel]

Since final replies had not been received from the concerned Ministries for over 6 months to over two years the Committee at their sitting held on the 3rd May, 1973 took serious note of the inordinate delay in sending final replies and desired it to be conveyed to the concerned Ministries."

The most shocking one is the Ninth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation where they say:

"The Committee are unhappy that Government have failed in their duty to Parliament by not complying with the statutory requirement of laying 47 'Orders' on the Table. They are surprised that these 'Orders', which were issued during the years 1971 to February, 1973 by various Ministries/Departments had not been laid till the Eighth Session which ended on the 5th September, 1973. In their opinion, there has been a serious error on the part of Government in that they have failed to appreciate the importance of the statutory requirement. Had the Committee not pointed out this error, the Members of Parliament would have been deprived of their statutory right of making modifications to these 'Orders'. The Committee would like to emphasize that due importance should be attached to Government's duty towards Parliament."

These are matters of great importance. I may point out that the delegation of powers to the executive to frame rules, regulations, bye-laws etc., is unavoidable and indeed administratively desirable. But Parliament in so delegating its powers retains the right to see that the powers delegated by it to the subordinate authority to make rules etc., have been exercised in accordance with the terms of the Act. This is secured through the laying of the Rules on the Table of the House. Sometimes the prescribed period is laid down in the Act itself, usually it is within 7 days, etc. Here

for years they have not been laid. Only when their attention is drawn by the Committee, they come forward to lay the Rules and they have no satisfactory explanation to furnish for their failure.

There are two points. One is that even to give information asked for, they take a great deal of time and sometimes they do not furnish it at all. Secondly they fail even to comply with statutory direction. I think, the Committees of the House should be treated with greater consideration and respect.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, thank you very much for bringing this subject to my notice.

I am myself surprised over this indifference, the gross indifference that has been displayed by various Ministries

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What is the remedy?

MR. SPEAKER: The remedy is that I am thinking of devising some procedures whereby these cases of indifference should not occur. I am going to discuss it with the Rules Committee if we can provide some Rule in respect of cases which come to the notice of the Committee where there is a gross indifference on the part of any Ministry. After discussing it with the Rules Committee. I am going to devise certain procedures. If it is a contempt of the House, I will also study it as to whether it comes within the ambit of that definition.

I must say that it is not good on the part of either Ministries or Ministers that when the matters have been brought to their notice, not once or twice but a number of times, they should just keep sitting over them. In such cases, it is the duty of the Chairman also to inform the Speaker about these matters. After all, according to the Rules of the Committees the Chair-

man should inform the Speaker about the progress of the proceedings and about the progress of the matters pending before them.

I am going to call a meeting of all the Chairmen of Committees, and collect information as to how in this case this has happened and in the case of other Committees also and then discuss it with the Rules Committee. I am going to send a strong note to the Prime Minister about it, and also devise procedures as to how to proceed in such matters in future.

(ii) REPORTED KILLING OF TWO ADIVASIS AND INJURIES TO SEVERAL OTHERS IN A VILLAGE IN BIHAR

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, with your permission, under Rule 377 I am raising an issue which falls strictly within the purview of the Union Government because it is a question of protection and security to Scheduled Castes and Adivasis.

I want to bring to the notice of the House that on 5th March, 1974, there was a firing resorted to by a landlord in a village Durga Dih, 30 km from Dhanbad, in Bihar. In this firing two persons were killed and those who were killed include an Adivasi boy of 9 years age. Several other Adivasis and landless labourers were injured. Some of them are seriously injured and they are lying in the hospital.

I want to remind you that this is not the first time that the landlords of Bihar have been resorting to firing on Adivasis and landless labourers. Sometime back in this House, we had drawn the attention of the Home Minister to the killing and burning alive of the Santhals in Purnea district of Bihar. Again, this is happening. At that time, we were told that they would take all precautions in future to see that such tragedies are avoided. In spite of that assurance given by the Home Minister, again another tragedy has taken place. It is not an accidental case. This is one more

case in a series of various cases that have occurred.

I demand from the Home Minister a categorical statement regarding this episode as well as an assurance that, in future, Adivasis and landless labourers will not be treated in a manner in which they have been treated in Bihar. I would demand that a categorical statement be made by the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement. I am asking him to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Only the other day 14 Santhals were shot dead in Purnea district. Every day this is happening..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We should adopt a convention in this House that in all cases where such atrocities are committed, particularly on Scheduled Caste and Harijan people—because that is a special responsibility..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Minorities also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:....in all such cases, without waiting for us to raise the matter, Government should come forward *suo moto* and make a statement on the subject. They keep mum, they keep quiet unless somebody on this side of the House raises it. Should there not be a convention about this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): At least in respect of matters which are raised under rule 377, Government should come forward with a statement. I support the view expressed by the hon. Member. That would be a better convention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has raised is not a solitary instance; such ugly incidents

[Shri Samar Guha]

take place almost every day. Only the other day 49 members of the Santhal Community were burnt alive. (Interruptions) As Mr. Indrajit Gupta has pointed out, we should set up a convention, particularly in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha please make a statement some time today, or later.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Sir, I will collect the information and send it to you. (Interruptions)

SHRI IDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a matter which is agitating us so much. But he is treating it as a minor matter and he says that he will collect some information. What is the meaning of this? We will not be satisfied with this. The Home Minister has to come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will come out with a statement.

12.19 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED INACCURACY IN MINISTER'S REPLY TO QUESTION ABOUT MISUSE OF IMPORT LICENCES BY CERTAIN BOMBAY FIRMS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, regarding your motion against Prof. Chattopadhyaya, I had been waiting for you last week. I have studied the whole proceedings and I find that when you raised this objection, in the very next supplementary, Pro. Chattopadhyaya has said that because of those two previous items he thought that this was also there. But he is not definite about the time and date. In the very next paragraph he says, 'I am sorry'. I invited his attention to this. 'Here is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu; be sure if you know the date'.

Then he corrected himself the very moment saying, 'I am not sure of the time'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But did he come out with a correction *suo motu* under Direction 115? If I were him, I would have come out after three days.

MR. SPEAKER: He has corrected in his supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. He did not correct, he only threw dust in your eyes. Kindly hold your ruling. I shall satisfy you that the Goenkas are much too powerful.... (Interruptions) I will prove it that he has deliberately misled the House to help the Jute Mills.

MR. SPEAKER: The next moment he said he was not sure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. As you said, 'It is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, a difficult person. Be careful.' Then, all he said was, 'I am not sure of the date'. If I were him, I shall come up before your goodness after three days under Direction 115 and make a statement that the date I had said in paragraph so and so page so and so of the Uncorrected Debates is not correct. This is the correct date.' That would have gone on the record. Instead I had to table a privilege motion to catch him by the back and drag him before you. He has concocted the whole thing. I will satisfy you. Please do not give any ruling at the present moment. Please do not make any observation at this moment. Please treat it as *sub judice*.

MR. SPEAKER: *Sub judice*, was the last date of the Parliament, in December, when it was brought. When I told the Minister, "Look here. Don't be so indifferent. If you are not cor-

rect Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu would not spare you." Then he said, 'I am not sure of the date.' In between the session he wrote me a letter. He said that he saw it, that he was very sorry and that he was not sure of the date and that he was mistaken. The letter came to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House was not taken into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: The letter came to me. Then I told him to make a statement on the subject on the basis of the letter he wrote to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very sorry.

MR. SPEAKER. You can come let me know what the position is. But, so far as this matter is concerned, I have a definite opinion that he had corrected himself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House cannot sit on judgment and inquire into all things like that. You have appointed a committee to act on behalf of this House known as the Privilege Committee. I will place all the papers before them.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on these matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: During your Speakership since 1969 till date has there been any one case when a Minister was hauled up on a privilege motion? I am sorry to say that you are very reluctant to bring a Minister under the purview of a privilege motion. I am sorry to say that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry that you say like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For me you took half an hour for a privilege motion which was nothing but a private paper.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Bairhat): This is Jyotirmoy.
3558 LS—g.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): In deference to what you have said, although he has corrected himself, as you say on the day when the supplementary was put, in the House in the statement he read out in his reply, why did he not begin with this and say I had corrected myself? On the contrary he proceeded to give a long story most of which had no relevance at all to the point.

MR. SPEAKER: This is on the basis of the letter he wrote to me during the inter-session period.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That was not brought to my notice. I am entitled to see that letter. I should have been given a copy of the letter.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In that case, I say, the Minister should have incorporated in his statement a reference to that letter and also categorically reiterated the fact that he had said that he was not certain about the dates.

MR. SPEAKER: You can see the file. You can see the letter and everything. I leave it to you. You better decide yourself. I put the case to Mr. Patel. Let him act as Speaker for some time. Do you accept him or not? Will you accept his decision or not? Will send the file to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will send the file to him or I can send it to any Member you like.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your action is not proper when the House has a committee.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not accept my ruling, any member can see it. I will send it to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am just at the moment not questioning your integrity. This House has a duly authorised committee in the Privileges Committee, to sit to enquire to give

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

its verdict. Why do you embarrass an hon. Member who has come forward to assist you in the matter, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. If you are not satisfied, I divest myself of that procedure; I put it before any Leader of the Opposition Mr. Patel, Mr. Sezhiyan, anybody.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The only point that I wanted to make was. The Minister might have been more careful in the statement that he made.

MR. SPEAKER: He should have been. That is not deliberate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Parliament is being treated with utmost disregard and contempt. That is why, Sir, the Ministers do not hesitate to come out with unmixd untruths everyday, morning, afternoon, evening. You must be very firm with these people who are constantly telling,—I won't say lies because that would be unparliamentary,—unmixd untruths.

MR. SPEAKER: If I had to go by your advice, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu you will be the only Member left inside this House; everybody will be out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): When I was entering into the Parliament House I had an unusual scene and that is this. The main gate was almost closed. Only there was one small passage; only one person can get in.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have brought some of your guests along with you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They did not allow my taxi to enter. When I asked why have you done it, then they allowed me. I want to know from you because you are the custodian. There was a large contingent of Police. I want to know whether they have taken your permission or not, whether they have done it under your instructions or not. Am I not entitled to know as Member whether they had done it under your instructions or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Quite often, without my permission or any intimation to me, please don't raise such matters. You cannot raise this matter offhand without previous intimation to the Speaker.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unusual and unprecedented sudden situation arises and how can I give you previous notice? I could not enter into the taxi and when I said they opened it. This is an unusual thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't raise this matter. You can write to me.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर)
श्री जिस गेट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है उस गेट का कुछ इन्तजाम कीजिये वह चार आदमियों से नहीं खुलता मैं सड़के को धावा बा तो मैं और मेरे टैक्सी ड्राइवर उस को हिला नहीं सके । उस गेट को ऐसा तो बनाइये जिस से वह आसानी से खुल सके । चार आदमियों से भी वह मुश्किल से खुलता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Next item. Shri Mirdha.

12.29 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION Re:
APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION
IN RELATION TO THE STATE
OF GUJARAT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON-
NEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 9th February, 1974 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aligarh):
Dikshiji is not here; his name is put down.

MR. SPEAKER: He has informed me that he will not be able to come.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Why, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: He gave me advance intimation.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: What was the reason, Sir?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH). This matter came up before the B.A.C. also. I submitted then—you were also present then—that Dikshitji will be busy in the other House; today they are discussing it. (Interruptions). Just hear me please. He is to reply there. Today proceedings are going on there and he has to reply. We requested Mr. Mirdhaji to be here. Accordingly he is here.

MR. SPEAKER: Time allotted for this discussion is whole day, 5 hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). I am rising on a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Let it go on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am on a point of order. That is about the procedural matter in regard to the Statutory Resolution. This is a serious matter. It would set a precedent for the future. The hon. Minister has already placed before the House a Statutory Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President.

Sir, I have already submitted to the Secretary-General of Lok Sabha an alternate motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That motion is not in order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The officers informed me that that

particular alternate motion has not been in order. Now, in this House, we had been quoting precedents from the House of Commons also. I think I can quote a precedent from the Upper House in this Parliament.

Sir, permit me to raise my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: When you anticipate a discussion, an adjournment motion cannot be allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the Rajya Sabha, on an adjournment motion one Member moved an alternate motion on the same lines on which I have given. He was permitted to move the alternate motion and he was allowed to reply to the debate and the motion was put to the vote. In this House, why is my alternate motion not allowed to be moved? That is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day, when you brought the adjournment motion, I had allowed it. You were not in proper strength and you yourself requested that you do not want to pursue it. Why is your memory so short? The next week you forget it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot bring it up. That was all decided in this House that a discussion will come up today. Why do you raise it now?

May I tell you that this Motion is a negative motion it is a censure motion. Why do you bring it now? When this motion was brought last week, we all took it up in the Business Advisory Committee and we had decided about it. In spite of that, if you press that, I cannot allow it since there is already an anticipated discussion on it in the form of a motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I now seek your clarification about that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Sajapur): In the Rajya Sabha the alternate motion was admitted. Why is it not allowed here?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going back on it. I am going to allow it. Please sit down. You read your adjournment motion. Don't quote it. Why do you quote it?

Last time I allowed you. In the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that this discussion would come up today. Why have you brought an identical motion again?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me clarify the point. In the past I was told that this alternate motion amounts to an amendment which negates the original motion. Leaving aside what happened last week, I want to know the procedure for the guidance for all times to come. Will you treat the alternate motion as a negative motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you go on repeating it again?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not ask for an adjournment or anything of that sort. I wanted to add one sentence to what is already there, namely, that this House calls upon the President to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly and hold an election immediately. What is the harm in it?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This motion will be moved by him and this was the decision taken in the Committee where you are all represented and wherein you took this decision. I am going to allow it if you press it now. If you want it, let it come again. And if you again press it, I am going to allow it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a ruling for all times to come whether any such motion should be treated as an amendment to the ori-

ginal motion and whether that is admissible or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot move an independent motion which goes against the decision of this House. It is not about the adjournment motion but it is about the disapproval of Proclamation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am asking the Government through you to add one sentence:

"That this House calls on the President to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly and hold the elections there immediately".

MR. SPEAKER: This is a statutory resolution for disapproval of the Proclamation and he wants to introduce it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA. On the 21st February, the House has been furnished with an account of the details of the agitation and violence that had taken place in Gujarat recently. The loss of lives, the destruction of properties, the arson and loot and the suffering to which the people had been exposed, have caused us deep anguish. The Prime Minister while replying to the debate on President's Address has already referred to the broader aspects of this whole question and it would be wholly unnecessary for me to traverse the same ground again.

The whole country has been passing through a phase of acute shortages of essential commodities, foodgrains and economic hardship on account of rise in prices, and Gujarat has not been an exception. It is common knowledge that some political parties have been seeking systematically to exploit for their own ends the difficulties experienced by the people.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is absolutely nonsense.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In Gujarat also, these agitations began in December, in the form of bandha, demonstrations, etc. Not all of them were entirely peaceful. Determined efforts were made also by other interested groups to add to the economic difficulties in Gujarat. The involvement of students and teachers added a new dimension to the whole agitation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: While anti-social elements and interested political parties were undoubtedly exploiting the agitation for their own partisan ends, the agitation also included some motivated by considerations with which no one could quarrel. The manner in which the agitation as a whole was handled, the manner in which the deeper causes were being tackled and the grievances were being attended to resulted in a serious dissatisfaction within the Congress Party in Gujarat over the leadership in the party. All this is in public knowledge. Sir, we in the Union Government were faced with a very difficult set of problems. On the one hand, the Union Government.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down. I am not allowing anything. May I request you to listen to the hon. Minister?

If you go on like this, there will be no end. Nothing can be transacted. Will you please sit down or not?

Please sit down. You cannot interrupt like this. I have not allowed anything. I have not allowed any member to interrupt the Minister.

May I request you to let the House proceed?

He is deliberately interrupting the proceedings. Please do not do it. The hon. Member is deliberately interrupting the proceedings.

Please sit down. Parliament is not for shouting and abusing each other. Parliament is for discussing matters. You should not go on like this.

I have to bring to your notice that this member is deliberately interrupting the proceedings.

May I request you not to disturb the proceedings but to listen to each other? Whatever you do not like you have still to listen, and whatever you say they should listen. But if you go on like this, there is no use fixing this debate.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): You are right in saying that Parliament is not for shouting. But Parliament is not also for hearing lies from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: When your turn comes, you may reply to that. Please do not try to spoil the atmosphere. When your turn comes, you say what you like to say. But if you think that one or two members can interrupt the proceedings of the House, there is no use having this debate.

Please sit down. You are deliberately doing it.

Either let us have this debate or I will adjourn the House. If you allow this member to interrupt the proceedings like this, we will have it some other time.

Will you please sit down?

This member has gone too much. If you are not in a position to listen to my voice, your duty is to leave the House.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: On the one hand, the Union Government had to take note of the difficulties of a lawfully constituted Government enjoying a massive support in the Legislative Assembly. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction within the Party as well as amongst the com-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

mon people was also something which we had to take note of. We considered it our duty to render all reasonable assistance to the lawfully constituted Government and provided such assistance without any hesitation. But as the Prime Minister had pointed out, we had to take note at the Party level of the increase in the loss of credibility and confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members of the Opposition, I am very sorry he is holding up the proceedings. Either you control him or ask him to go out.

Mr. Bosu, either you sit quiet, or, if you are not listening to my advice, the only thing left is, I will have to follow the rules.

What should I do? May I seek the advice of the House?

Either you control him or I will have to adjourn the debate.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, may I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of submission. No debate on this. Either he should behave or we do not proceed with the business. He is not the only man here for the people.

No, please. I am not allowing him. I have not called him.

Now, please sit down. This is Parliament. If he is going to resort to shouting and if he thinks that by shouting any matters can be settled, I will decide in favour of the person who makes the most noise and shouts! There is one person here, and there are 300 persons on the other side. Please sit down.

May I tell you that you will have to keep quiet. If he goes on like this—and you are equally responsible for the proceedings—I am sorry I cannot allow it. The only alternative

left is to follow the procedure.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, it was under these circumstances and at the party level that we had to ask the Chief Minister, Shri Chimanbhai Patel, to resign. In doing so, we were guided, our party was guided, only by the larger interests of the State and not by any narrow political considerations. It was only at that State that the Union Government as such, in terms of the Constitution, in terms of the democratic ways of life, could step in and when the Chief Minister had submitted his resignation, it was abundantly clear to the Governor that there was no alternative to fill the constitutional vacuum. The normal constitutional machinery had broken down at the State level and the Governor, therefore, recommended that we advise the President to accept his recommendation that the provisions of article 356 should be invoked in relation to Gujarat.

There cannot be a clearer case where Proclamation under article 356 is the only answer and this Proclamation will receive the whole-hearted support of the House. We have made it clear that there can be no question of forming any Government in Gujarat and that dissolution does not at this stage involve any question of policy or principle nor is it a question of prestige for us. The only question it involves at this stage is whether the constitutional decisions are going to be forced, whether the constitutional proprieties are going to be completely abdicated and, in doing so, whether we would be justified in creating a situation that would be wholly against the spirit and practice of constitutional democracy. When the situation is far from normal, when violence is still pervasive, the first task will obviously have to be to restore peace and restore normalcy. Once normalcy is restored, all other questions will naturally claim our urgent and prompt attention. I have no desire to go into the details of the incidents

of arson, loot and violence which have continued even after the imposition of the President's rule in Gujarat. Unfortunately, there have been losses of several innocent lives and extensive damage to properties

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. He has said that so many lives were lost. How many lives were lost?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have a number of opportunities to speak. There is no point of order involved in this. He is asking for information; there is no point of order.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Our sympathies are with those who have suffered and our duty is to bring back normalcy so that the more urgent problems facing the State and the country could be given our undivided attention. The law and order machinery and the police in the State have been functioning under unprecedented pressure and strain and I would appeal to all sections of the House and through the House to the people of Gujarat to condemn violence and assist in the restoration of an atmosphere of sanity and peace.

There have been some signs of improvement in the situation and if this continues, I have no doubt that the Government will go into the merits of the other problems which undoubtedly agitate the minds of the people in Gujarat and we can certainly take a decision on what to do in the future. But at this stage, I appeal to the House to approve the Proclamation that was issued under the circumstances on which there can be no difference of opinion, looking to the circumstances prevailing at that time.

Sir, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Be truthful and tell us how many lives were lost? I have risen on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for information; it is not a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Central): On a point of order. According to the rules when the Speaker is on his legs, nobody should stand.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what you do.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Several times, when you were on your legs the hon. Minister went on reading his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called him and I have allowed him. I asked the others who interrupted him to sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am making a submission to you that the hon. Minister continued to read his statement, even while you were on your legs and making some remarks. We could not therefore hear what he said at those times. Will you please ask him to read out those portions again?

MR. SPEAKER: If others interrupt him, I have a right to ask them to resume their seats (*Interruptions*). Please deal with this motion according to the procedure. Why are you interrupting like this?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At least allow these two lines to be added.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the stage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: When is the stage? I had sent it already, two days back.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had sent it already, then it will be allowed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That is the second one; because you may not accept it I sent the second one.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it at the Table.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Even on Friday I had given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had given it on Saturday, it will be accepted.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar): I am asking for facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down now?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the number of deaths in the police firings? How many people were killed?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, you kindly read what I have said. I do not know what is the harm if you allow me to move this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When we had already decided that the Government Motion is to be taken up, why do you say all this?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I want to add this line in the Government Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to the Office. I will see to it. I cannot give you an off-hand decision on this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You have allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We want the Minister to give us the factual details as to how many people were killed by the police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On behalf of the public, we want the hon. Minister to tell us as to how many people were killed.

MR. SPEAKER: He will give the facts when he replies.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He must give the facts at least.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Why don't you ask the Minister to give the details?

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I ask? You ask for the details in your speeches. I am not sitting here for seeking information. Kindly sit down.

Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 9th February, 1974 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat."

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Sir, it is about two months since the situation in the Gujarat State took a grave turn. The events leading to continuous turmoil in the State deserve close attention of the House. Already, Sir, more than hundred innocent lives have been taken by police firing and army action. The blood bath continues even today. The latest reports say that there was police firing yesterday. Nobody seems to know how many people have been injured. Thousands have been arrested and detained under MISA and on other criminal charges. Students' education has been disrupted; educational institutions have been closed; employees and workers are on strike with little signs of improvement in the situation in the near future.

Sir, in spite of the barrage of propaganda let loose by the Government agencies and other vested interests, the chain of events leading to the most extensive, prolonged and continuous upsurge of the people of Gujarat is becoming clear day by day. It all started with hungry and poverty-stricken people in the State demanding food at reasonable prices and protesting against steep and continuous price rise, and against large scale corruption and blackmarketing resorted to by highly-placed people in the State. I wish to ask the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister,

ter and other Central Government leaders a simple question. Is it a crime to demand food at reasonable prices? Is it violence to protest against the steep and continuous price rise of all essential commodities? Have the people of Gujarat, the land of Mahatma Gandhi and a traditional stronghold of the ruling party, committed a sin by demanding the end of corruption and a corrupt regime?

13.00 hrs.

It is only natural that the students should take a lead in this mass upsurge. At the outset, during the beginning of this month, college students in Ahmedabad and Morvi demonstrated against the excessive rise in food prices and increased food bills in the hostels. This was considered a crime by the thoroughly inept, inefficient, callous and corrupt State Government of Gujarat and at its instance the police beat up the students mercilessly. Tens of thousands of students rose in protest by observing strikes and staging demonstrations. Clashes between the students and the police became a routine affair and the turmoil spread to Baroda, Surat and other places.

What was the food situation in the State at that time. Why did the administration fail to provide the minimum requirement of foodgrains to the people? If the Government means business and desires that the Gujarat type of turmoil is not repeated in other parts of the country, this should be gone into in some depth.

It was officially announced that the State Government had procured only 6,000 tonnes of bajra against a target of 1 lakh tonnes and only 14,000 tonnes of paddy against a target of 1.75 lakh tonnes. Production of wheat in Gujarat was officially estimated at 5 lakh tonnes, the marketable surplus was put at 1.75 lakh tonnes but the procurement of wheat was a mere 1,000 tonnes. What had led to such poor procurement? The reason was

that the State Government had completely surrendered to the unholy combine of big land owners, profiteers and hoarders. More and more concessions were granted to this combination and the loud talk of take over of wholesale trade in wheat was given a go-by. It became a cruel joke on the hungry people of Gujarat. In spite of a bumper crop of groundnuts, 50 per cent of the crop went underground and it was a paradise for dishonest traders and hoarders. It was freely talked about that the groundnut oil magnets had contributed liberally, to the extent of Rs. 52 lakhs, to the Congress election fund. If the sugar barons could contribute crores of rupees in exchange of increased sugar prices, why should the oil magnets lag behind? I charge the Congress leaders of Gujarat State, where so much of innocent blood has been spilled, of exporting and smuggling out of Gujarat vanaspathi ghee, foodgrains, wheat, paddy etc. to Gulf countries where prices rule much higher, and I include in these Congress leaders the ex-Chief Minister, ex-Ministers, MLAs and other party leaders. This was done obviously in connivance with the Central Government. These people made money and, in effect, let the people of the State face starvation and sure death.

Under these circumstances, what was the role of the Central Government? Did it intervene to save the people from facing starvation? Did it feel it necessary to rush food to feed the hungry mouths in the unhappy State of Gujarat? Nothing of the kind. It was inglorious on the part of the Central Government to cut down foodgrains supplies to a mere 15,000 tonnes per month whereas the minimum requirement of the State was about 70,000 tonnes per month. So, the protest movement of the students and the ordinary people engulfed the whole State.

The trade union committees and the students' unions called for a Bandh on the 10th January, 1974 against police repression and in support of

[Shri Noorul Huda]

the people's demand for food. The starving people went to shops where grains were hoarded and demanded food at cheap price. They were shot down mercilessly. Protest actions spread like wild fire. In Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Surat and other places, the police let loose severe repression. Firing and tear-gas shelling went on a large scale. The police resorted to indiscriminate firing and lathi-charging. Curfew was imposed on all important towns and on thousands of people of Gujarat. Gandhiji's Gujarat was virtually turned into a big concentration camp. Beatings, shootings and assaults on innocent people began. There were several persons, men and women and students, who took the lead against the repressive action of the police. The people learnt about these atrocious events on the next morning, that is, 11th January. The trade union committees and the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti called for Gujarat Bandh on 25th January along with boycott of Government functions on the next day, that is, on the Republic Day.

Dozens of towns observed local bandhs prior to 25th January. Rejecting the ignoring communal sentiments which were attempted to be roused by vested interests and administrative wings of the State Government, the people continued their fight with courage and determination for food, against price rise, repression and rampant corruption. Curfew was clamped on 50 towns and cities. The bandh was total on 25th January. Everything came to a standstill for 36 hours. The Government started arresting students, leaders of leftist political parties under MISA and on other charges.

The 14th August Committee and the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti called out State-wide programme demanding dissolution of the Assembly and the resignation of the Ministry. The situation could have been retrieved if the Central Government had acted

in its wisdom and in time. But as the saying goes, Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. The hon. Home Minister, without caring to visit Gujarat and being very busy collecting funds for U.P. and Orissa elections deemed it fit to state to the press that the trouble in Gujarat was not due to the popular discontent arising out of failure of public distribution system but that it was engineered by certain right Opposition parties. Of course, his own Minister of State contradicted this in the Rajya Sabha later.

I would like to draw your attention to the "Indian Express" dated 17th January, 1974 which let the cat out of the bag when it wrote:

"The Central leaders feel that any change in Gujarat at this stage would not help the forthcoming elections in U.P., Orissa, Pondicherry and Manipur."

Sir, the elections were more important to the Central Government leaders than the responsibility of feeding hungry mouths. Can callousness and heartlessness go farther?

Our most illustrious Prime Minister got enough time and interest for laying scores of foundation stones for U.P. projects but she just did not care to devote her time and energy to bring the situation in Gujarat to normalcy. Not only that. She added fuel to fire when she declared that affluent people in Gujarat had stirred up the struggle. This is totally untrue, to say the least. I think the Prime Minister did not give any thought before uttering such silly remarks. It was a slander against the most popular upsurge among the people of Gujarat who have risen in protest against the contemptible misrule of State Congress Ministry.

13.10 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SENHA in the Chair]

So, Sir, in the face of such attitude exhibited by the top Congress leaders,

including the hon. Prime Minister, the inevitable happened. Brutal atrocities were perpetrated against the students and ordinary innocent people of Gujarat who are known for their mild nature and law-abiding, peaceful temperament. Even during the worst period under the British regime, the people of Gujarat were never known for turbulence and trouble-making. This time the situation appeared so difficult that the army was called out to aid the civil administration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may keep in view the fact that maiden speeches are ordinarily shorter than this.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Sir, I wish to register a strong protest against the use of our army and military personnel for suppressing people's movement for food, against hunger, steep price rise and corruption at high places. This is a very dangerous precedent, and unless the Government puts a stop to such indiscriminate misuse of army and military personnel, the future of democracy in our country is bleak indeed. If it is a communal riot or a riot against linguistic minorities as were witnessed in my home State of Assam the year before last and in U.P., Maharashtra and Karnataka recently, the Government hesitate to call out military personnel. but when it is a people's movement, where tens of thousands of people rise in protest against wrong policies of the Government, the administration unnecessarily drags in army units and military personnel to aid the civil authorities.

Sir, I ask the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Defence Minister and the Central Government: is the defence budget being increased to about Rs. 2,000 crores for employing the army to suppress people's movement, to suppress the helpless, innocent, unarmed people as we have witnessed in the State of Gujarat? I repeat that employment of military personnel in such a situation, during a popular

mass upsurge, would create bad blood between the army and the people, and this should be avoided under all circumstances.

Sir, the President's rule was imposed on Gujarat after the worthless and corrupt Ministry was made to resign. May I ask the hon. Prime Minister whether they are not following a double standard? Because, in 1959, when the present Prime Minister was the President of the undivided Congress Party, certain sections of vested interests in Kerala, in league with communal and religious parties, started a so-called liberation struggle, and the Central Government under the pretext of a non-existent mass upsurge dismissed the Constitutionally-elected popular Ministry and dissolved the Assembly. Not even a fraction of the intensity and spread of the movement that we see in Gujarat today was there in Kerala. However, the imposition of President's rule in Gujarat has not solved any problem because the people's basic requirements have not been met yet. The Central Government as the ruling Party, should ponder deeply why, in spite of massive majorities which they had acquired, in U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and now Gujarat, the Ministries had to quit office. It is because, in my humble opinion, the Congress Party at the Centre and in the States are following policies at the dictate of and in the interest of big business-landlord combine, which policies are accentuating economic crises in depth causing untold miseries, semi-starvation and hunger among the toiling peasantry, working classes, employees, middle class intelligentsia and small and middle businessmen. As long as our rulers stick to their present anti-people policies, people's basic necessities cannot be met and political instability and critical situation would not only continue but aggravate in the days to come, no matter how big an electoral victory is achieved or managed by the ruling Congress Party at the Centre and in the States. This is a lesson

[Shri Neeraj Huda]

which our ruling party and the Government can ignore only at their peril.

Sir, all shades of opinion, including lakhs of textile workers, middle class employees, students, college and university teachers in Gujarat as well as democratic opinion all over the country have been consistently demanding dissolution of the present Assembly and holding of fresh elections. I ask the Government, why stand on false prestige? The Prime Minister is reported to have stated that the Government cannot succumb to public pressure and act under duress. She said that normalcy must return to the State before the next step can be taken. Sir, may I ask as to who are responsible for the so-called abnormal situation in Gujarat? Surely, not the people of Gujarat. Then, please dissolve the Assembly and face the electorate for a fresh mandate within a reasonably short time. Till yesterday, 74 legislators have already resigned from the Assembly and its effective strength has been reduced to about 94 in a house of 168 members.

I congratulate the people of Gujarat on their glorious struggle against hunger, poverty, price rise and all round corruption. All glory to those who have sacrificed their lives at the hands of a brutal administration.

I charge the Government for surrendering to the big land-owner-cum-hoarder-profiteer combine against the basic common interest of the people of Gujarat.

I accuse the Government of India of inept handling of the Gujarat situation in the interests of narrow party considerations and for winning elections in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and other places. I charge the Government with suppressing the people's democratic movement by employing the army and using MISA and other preventive detention Acts.

I would again ask the Prime Minister and the Government of India not to stand on false prestige, but dis-

solve the Assembly immediately, release all arrested persons without any conditions, rush food and check the price-rise and arrange for fresh elections as expeditiously as possible so that the people of Gujarat are afforded opportunities to elect representatives of their choice to run a clean and honest administration.

The Prime Minister should, instead of rendering gratuitous advice to the people to eschew violence, look closely into her own party affairs and follow a policy, which instead of pampering and enriching the big business landlord combine, would give some relief to the suffering and toiling millions of our countrymen.

Lastly, I would ask the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government not to hoodwink the people of Gujarat, who, I am sure, will not give up their glorious struggle until the Assembly is dissolved and the dates for the fresh poll are fixed and announced.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This Resolution gives us an opportunity to consider a very important situation that is prevailing in Gujarat and causing anxiety to the people in the whole country.

What has happened in Gujarat during the last few months could not have pleased any one in this country. Any person with even the slightest democratic sense would be shocked at what has happened in Gujarat. I am willing to concede that to begin with the movement in Gujarat had an element of spontaneity in which because there was a rise in prices, there was scarcity created on account of improper handling of the situation by the then Government, and therefore there was immediately a movement against high prices. Even today in the Question Hour it was said that although production of foodgrains last year in respect of kharif crop went to the extent of 23 lakhs tonnes as

against 15 lakh tonnes of the previous year, the State Government was unable to procure enough to meet the requirements of its own people in the State. Obviously it was a case of utter mismanagement. It is all right to ask the Central Government to rush food, but after all, the Central Government can rush food only when it itself gets food from the States. Now, a State like Gujarat which has produced 8 lakh tonnes more is not able to give anything to the Central pool, but asks the Centre to rush food. I am afraid it is failure of duty on the part of the State Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
It was Congress Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My dear friend, I am not here defending anybody. When I say it was a failure of the State Government I am aware fully of the fact that it was a Congress Government. I know fully well, if it had been a Marxist Government things would have been worse. Thank God it is not a Naxalite Government. You shoot down the people in daylight, you enter their homes, take them out, murder them, that has been the history of your Naxalite movement. Therefore don't talk like this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Talk of Gujarat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am talking of Gujarat and when I am talking of Gujarat, don't interrupt me. Learn that much..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I said it was mismanagement. They could not procure enough food. Obviously there was something lacking and that was, they might have allowed their food to be taken out by vested interests, by agents of vested interests, etc. This was the state of affairs. There appears to be a sort of uncer-

tainty to begin with. People felt oppressed by the recent increased prices, scarcity of food in the fair-price shops and other shops and also other edible articles. But, Sir, let us now consider how the situation developed. At that time what was their demand? They wanted Chimanbhai to go out. This was their focal point and target. There was no demand for dissolution of the Assembly. But I will come to this later on. When it was said that Chimanbhai Patel's Government had failed to deliver the goods, after all, in such matters, no Central Government can take snap decisions against a Government which is popularly elected, which has overwhelming majority in the State Assembly, which is even within the party popularly elected. Therefore the Central Government waited and watched the situation in the State and took the decision to remove Chimanbhai Patel's Government. President's rule was brought in. Please see the Constitutional implication of this.

When there is President's Rule, the Government is not removed. This was also made clear that there was no desire to bring in any popular Government in place of President's Rule in the foreseeable future. For all practical purposes, what does this mean? It means that the President's Rule will continue. Therefore, is it the demand that the President's Rule should be removed? Or what do you want? In the present critical situation, it is obvious that you cannot hold fresh elections overnight. After all, even for the fresh elections, you will have to give more time. Normalcy will have to prevail before fresh elections are held. What is the fear of the people. The people want, as was rightly pointed out, according to you, fresh elections. If so, what is the objection of the people to restore normalcy? Government nowhere has said that they are against dissolving the Assembly. On the contrary the Prime Minister has said it very clearly.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

The Government has never taken a stand that our mind is closed as far as dissolution issue is concerned. All that is being asked is this. Let there be normalcy. It will be necessary both for elections and also for dissolution of the Assembly as a step precedent to it. Therefore, I do not see the objection to it. You must realise that the movement does not appear to be the movement against price rise; the movement does not appear to be against hunger. Food-grains have been rushed. 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains have already been rushed. The movement now is to dissolve the Assembly. One section of the people says that they will not be satisfied with that also. They will march to Delhi and would want 'Indira Hatao'. The movement is in a different direction. The movement is an utterly politically-motivated movement. This demand for dissolving the Assembly cannot be the demand against the price rise. The demand to dissolve the Assembly is a politically motivated one. Tomorrow you may continue the agitation and you will not restore the normalcy because it is not in your own interest to have normalcy till fresh elections are held. You cannot guarantee there would be normalcy if the Assembly is dissolved tomorrow. All leaders today are provoking the people of Gujarat in the name of students. The movement is in the hands of the extremist forces. On one side there is marxist element.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about CPI?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are left out. The right extremists are R.S.S. Who were the persons who gheraoed the M.L.As?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Congressmen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Jan Sangh people gheraoed and dragged out Shri Dinker Desai and shaved his head. Therefore, it is obvious that the movement is in the hands of extre-

mist forces who are making only political demands. When the President's rule was imposed Shri Chimanbhai was removed. That was your demand. Then immediately normalcy should have been restored. So, the movement is no more a movement of the people of Gujarat but the movement has gone into the hands of goondas and ruffians who are aided by the foreign agents.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He could say that goondas or anti-social elements may have crept in. But it is wrong to say that the movement is in the hands of goondas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will accept the amendment suggested by my friend, Shri Mavalankar. But the fact remains that today this movement has gone off the track. In fact, there is no coherent movement. Is there any identifiable leadership that can deliver the goods? You must guarantee normalcy. That is the crux of the matter. Is there any leader worth the name—whether Morarji or somebody else—who can ensure normalcy? That is the test of leadership. Unless you do that, you will have no *locus standi* there because you will only be doing, as they say in Hindi:

बहती गया मे हाथ धाला ।

There is this violence, there is this pressure. It is populist and cheap to go and say 'we are the ones; we get the clap'. It is all right for you. But courage is necessary to face the people and say 'Please restore normalcy'. If normalcy is restored, it has been said by the Prime Minister himself—the Government's mind is open—that 'we are not having a closed mind on the issue of dissolution'. Therefore, I would submit it is the duty of all of us to ensure restoration of normalcy. There is no use losing lives and having these young men shot in the streets of Gujarat. Is it not the primary interest of all of us to see that normalcy is restored in Gujarat, that peace is restored in Gujarat?

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: First dissolution.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can you guarantee that if there is dissolution, there will be no violence tomorrow? You cannot.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Prime Minister be able to put this before the people of Gujarat? The Gujarat people will never surrender

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You asked for Chimanbhai's dismissal. You had not asked for dissolution.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: We had.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Some people had asked.

Therefore, I would say that it is the primary duty of every patriotic, peace-loving citizen today to try to bring about normalcy in Gujarat. After normalcy is restored, I can assure you that all of us who believe in democracy can then even unite and request Government to dissolve the Assembly and hold fresh elections in due course.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: In due course!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There will have to be some time required. In your mind, you will pressurise and say 'this date according to my convenience'.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: The people of Gujarat can never be cheated like that. They are intelligent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then you go on pressurising. If this is the attitude, I think it is a pure political attitude; it has nothing to do with the movement against price rise; it has nothing to do any more with the movement against hunger or shortage of foodgrain. It has become a pure political movement to take advantage of this situation for political ends. The Opposition may think that now in this

troubled time if there is election they may come into power. Therefore, they want to take advantage of this fire. They want to pour oil into the fire. That is their attitude.

Therefore, I entirely support the resolution of Government and the steps taken by Government and hope that Government will not yield to any blackmail of the Opposition.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) सभापति महोदय, पिछले दो हफ्ते-महीने से गुजरात की समस्या ने सारे देश का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया है, यद्यपि इस समय यह गुजरात का मामला दिखलाई पड़ रहा है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह गुजरात का ही मामला नहीं है, यह खतरा है, आज नहीं तो कल सारे देश को शायद गुजरात का ही रास्ता अपना पड़े ।

हमारे मित्र कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है—गुजरात की सरकार ने अग्नि पैदावार के बावजूद गल्ला बसूली नहीं की, क्यों नहीं की ?

कांग्रेस के टूटने के बाद आज वहाँ इल्जाम श्री मोरारजी देसाई पर नहीं आ सकता है, पुरानी कांग्रेस तो बहा से बची गई और पूरी तरह से बहा गई कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी थी, नई कांग्रेस वहाँ जीत कर आई, लेकिन उस में बड़े जमाखोरों, कुलक्स और भूस्वामियों को टिकट दे कर, शाय-बछड़े के निशान पर मोहर लगावा कर लाया गया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बोलस बढ़स गई लेकिन शराब बही पुरानी बी । ये बड़े बड़े जमाखोरों ने नेता विधान सभा से पटुंके, गुजरात की सरकार में पटुंके छींच उन्होंने गल्ला बसूली नहीं होने दी । ठीक वही बात आज फखरुद्दीन अली अब्दुल ग़फ़ार ख़ां साहब सारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर कर रहे हैं, गल्ला बसूली को बोज़बांटा कर रहे हैं । ये वहीं चाहते हैं कि पूरा गल्ला बसूली

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

हो, मैं चाहते हैं कि विदेशों से गल्ला आये और हमारे देश की जनता की आजादी दूसरे के पास बन्धक बन जाय। यही बात गुजरात की सरकार ने की। इस लिये सारे देश के लिये आज यह खतरे की घण्टी है जो गुजरात में बज रही है और सब को आज इस से सबक लेना चाहिये।

आज अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि गुजरात के मामले में हम जनता के दबाव से या आन्दोलन के दबाव में आ कर नहीं झुकेंगे, हर काम अपनी मर्जी से करेंगे तो मैं तो यही कह सकता हूँ कि इस से न अपने को धोखा दिया जा सकता है और न दूसरों को। क्योंकि सभी जानते हैं कि आज गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन भारत सरकार की इच्छा से नहीं हुआ, प्रधान मंत्री का इच्छा से नहीं हुआ बल्कि गुजरात के जन-आन्दोलन के दबाव से हुआ है, वहाँ की जनता के दबाव से हुआ है। इसलिये जनता की इच्छा के सामने झुकने में शर्म की कौन सी बात है? यह गौरव की बात है। अगर आप पहले से न समझ सके, देर से ही सही, जनता की इच्छा की कद्र करें तो यह गौरव की बात है। और यह सोचना कि एक बार विधान सभा या लोक सभा चुनी गई तो पांच साल के लिये हम बादशाह बन गये, वह जमाना लद गया। यह 1969 के पहले का जमाना कुछ हद तक चला था, अब नहीं है। इसलिये गुजरात के हम सदन को यह सबक लेना है कि अगर महंगी बढ़ती गई चोर व्यापारियों को छूट मिलती गई और उन से पैसा लेकर चुनाव जीतते गये और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता गया तो हम फिर पांच साल तक टिके रहेंगे, यह लोक सभा के लिये भी गारन्टी नहीं है। इसलिये जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिये यह जरूरी है कि विधान सभा और लोक सभा के अन्दर जनप्रतिनिधियों की आवाज को अनसुनी न करें। जब नीजवान मजदूर किसान सबको पर प्रदर्शन पर आते

हैं तो उन की आवाज को अनसुनी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर उन की आवाज को केवल गुडों की आवाज कह दें तो सारे देश के लिये एक नया खतरा मोल लेंगे जिसे भारत सरकार नहीं सभाल सकेगी।

आज यह समझा जा रहा है कि गुजरात में जन-आन्दोलन अगर पुलिस के गोली कांड से नहीं दबा तो फौज को बुला लिया गया, इस तरह फौज को बुला लेना बहुत ही खतरनाक मामला है। सारा देश इस को जानता रहा है कि हमारी फौज देश की अन्दरूनी राजनीति से अलग रही है। यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात है। लेकिन आज अगर राष्ट्रफल को हम सबको पर ले आते हैं, जहाँ तक गुजरात की घटना है और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है कोई ऐसी कार्यवाई बड़े पैमाने पर फौज ने नहीं की जिस से हिमा हुई हो। हिंसा फैलाने का सारा सेहरा गुजरात की पुलिस के सर है। उस ने ही हत्याकांड किया। फौज के लोग गये, उन्हें भ्रम में रखा गया कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे के लिये जा रहे हैं। और जब मालूम हुआ कि महंगी के खिलाफ मुनाफाबोरी के खिलाफ आन्दोलन है तो उन की हमदर्दी हुई। उन्होंने कई जगह चोर गोदामों को तोड़ने में न निर्माण मर्मिन् के लोगों की मदद की। चोर गोदामों में गल्ला निकलवाने और उठाकर बटारग कराने में उन्होंने मदद की। अब गुजरात सरकार ने उन्हें हिदायत दी कि नहीं चार गोदामों का गल्ला बटारने में आप मदद नहीं दे सकते। तो जब फौज जनहित की ओर रुख बढ़ाने लगी थी तो उन्हें भी रोक दिया गया।

ममा प्रतिज्ञा, एक बात मैं करना चाहता हूँ जिससे सारा देश मनाब है और सरकार भी पर नहीं है। अगर फौज को सबको पर बुलाते हैं तो फौज के जवान भी गरीब के बेटे हैं जिनको खेत में कहा कि वह बर्दाश्त करे किमान है, वह जमींदारों

और अमीरों के बैठे नहीं हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर इन की सड़कों पर शोष लेवेंगे तो उनके घर में भी महंगी है, उन की बीबी भी बेहोश हैं और महंगी का असर उन पर भी है। इसलिए जब महंगी के खिलाफ आन्दोलन और पकड़ रहा है और सरकार महंगी को बढ़ाने में लगी हुई है, भारत सरकार लगी हुई है, हम मामले में बिमनभाई पटेल की सरकार या श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार महंगी बढ़ाने में कोई कमी नहीं रख रही है, एक ही रास्ता है और व्यापारियों को खुली छूट दी, देहात और शहरों के गल्ला चीरों को पूरी छूट दी इस मामले में जिस खतरनाक गति से वह सरकार बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उस हालत में क्रीज को बुलाकर आप शक्ति कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। अगर क्रीजों को सड़कों पर ले जायेंगे मार्च करायेंगे और जनता पर गोली चलाने को कहेंगे तो खतरा भा सकता है कि वह घमाउट टर्न हो सकते हैं और राक्षस उदटा भी दे। और तब रौने के सिवाए कोई चारा नहीं रह जायगा। इसलिए क्रीज को बलाने की जो बात है अभी भी भारत सरकार इस कदम को वापस ले और क्रीज को बैरकों में वापस भेजे।

जहां तक गुजरात के आन्दोलन का मामला है इस को देश के करोड़पतियों के अबाधार ने ठीक से प्रसारित नहीं किया और शायद इसी के असर में माननीय साठे बोल गये कि गुजरात का आन्दोलन मुहों का आन्दोलन है। नवनिर्माण समिति, 14 अगस्त की कमेटी जो टूंड यूनिशन के मजदूरों की कमेटी थी उसने जो बच का आन्दोलन किया था 10 जनवरी और 25 जनवरी को उन्होंने मांग की थी गल्ला वसूली करो और उसके लिये सेवा का दर बढ़ाओ ज्यादा गल्ला वसूली और सस्ती दर पर बितरण करी। उनकी यह मांग नहीं थी कि आप बिदेस से ही केवल गल्ला मगायें। उन की मांग थी महंगी के खिलाफ, गल्ला वसूली

के पक्ष में सरकार गल्ला वसूली बड़े बोरों से करे, इसके पक्ष में आन्दोलन कर और उसको हटाने के लिए गोली चलावी नहीं। और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में जो कांग्रेस की सरकार अभी थी, जो अभी काम नहीं कर रही है वह कांग्रेस की सरकार और बिरोधी बल के, जिसमें हमारे मित्र संयुक्त कांग्रेस के भी हैं, उन में मतभेद नहीं था। गुजरात का खेदुत संघ, जो गुजरात के बड़े भू-स्वामियों का संघटन है, उस के ही इजारे पर बिमनभाई पटेल और गुजरात कांग्रेस संघटन के नेता एक मत थे, और अजब जब सबान उठाया जा रहा है कि गुजरात की सरकार हट गई, सभा भंग करने की मांग पहले नहीं थी अब क्यों उठाया जा रही है, मालूम होता है, या हमारे मित्र साठे साहब बड़ी ईमानदारी से इस मामले में आश्वस्त है कि यह नई मांग उठी है। अगर उन्हीं की बात को हम मान लें, गुजरात की सरकार ने गल्ला वसूली नहीं की, देहात और शहरों के गल्ला चीरों को खुली छूट दे दी तो गुजरात की सरकार बिमन भाई ही अकेले जिम्मेदार नहीं थे बल्कि पूरी विधान सभा जिम्मेदार थी। इसलिये अगर जनता कहती है कि इस विधान सभा में बैसी ही सरकार बनेगी जो पहले थी इसलिये इस को जाना है और नया चुनाव होना है तो बहुत ही तर्कपूर्ण मांग है कि इस को भंग कर के नया चुनाव किया जाय।

लेकिन एक दूसरा खतरा पैदा हो रहा है और वह यह कि खुद भारत सरकार और इस मामले में अब राजनीति का इलाज एक और हिसाब से करने जा रही है। इन्होंने सोचा कि बम्बई में महंगी के खिलाफ असंतोष है तो शिव सेना से समझौता कर के कांग्रेस और शिव सेना का बोट मिला कर हम किसी तरह से जीत जायेंगे। तो एरियमेटिक से इन्होंने पोलिटिक्स का इलाज करने की कोशिश की। और इन का प्लस माइनस हो गया। मद्रास में इन्होंने संगठन कांग्रेस के नेता श्री

to Gujarat

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

कामराज से समझौता करने की कोशिश की और जब इलाज राजनीतिक आर्थिक हैं देहात और शहर के जमाखोरों पर चोट की जाय, जिस के नाम पर कांग्रेस ने 1969, 1971 और 1972 में आपने वोट लिया था, तो लोग मांग कर रहे हैं कि उस वायदे को निभाओ तब इस का इलाज अब देसी हिसाब से किया जा रहा है । गुजरात में भी सांठगांठ करने की कोशिश हो रही है । तो मद्रास में सांठगांठ का इलाज आप ने देख लिया । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और श्री कामराज का मिला बुला फोटो जनता को गुमराह नहीं कर सका, बम्बई का भी नतीजा देख लिया, कांग्रेस और शिव सेना की मिली हुई शक्ति आप को नहीं बचा सकी, और गुजरात में यह पड़पत्त चल रहा है कि मोरारजी देसाई को वापस लाया जाय गाय बछड़े में, और यह साजिश चल रही है । क्या इसी के लिये भारत सरकार समय मांग रही है कि अभी विधान ममा भंग नहीं करेंगे शायद मोरारजी भाई का हृदय परिवर्तन हो जाय और वह कांग्रेस में आ जायें । क्या इसीलिये समय मांगा जा रहा है ? गुजरात में भी महंगी पर चोट नहीं कर के और मुनाफाखोरी पर चोट नहीं कर के केवल पुराने लोगों को बुला कर इस संकट का हल निकाला जाय यह साजिश तो नहीं चल रही है और इसलिये तो इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा रहा है ? अगर ऐसा हो हुआ तो मर्ज गुजरात का ही नहीं रह जायगा और न इलाज गुजरात का रह जायगा ।

सारे देश के पैमाने पर जो महंगी बढ़ रही है इस को आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे । अगर पार्लियामेंट सही रास्ते पर कदम बढ़ाती है, जनतंत्र को चालू रखती है, जनहित के मुताबिक काम करती है और मुनाफाखोरी पर चोट करने की हिम्मत कर सकती है तो जागग आप का साथ देंगे, जैसे 1969, 1971 और 1972 में साथ दिया था ।

लेकिन जो खतरा मालूम पड़ रहा है, जो चिमन भाई पटेल ने वहां किया या जो भारत सरकार का अन्न मंत्रालय मौन रहा है कि जो भी अन्न को उगाही की जा रही है वह भी नहीं की जाएगी, देश को विदेश के इशारे पर रखा जायेगा । अमरीका के उप-राष्ट्रपति फ़ोर्ड साहब को निमन्त्रण दिया जा रहा है, एक बार वाजरा मंगाया तो धतूरे का बीज आया, अब पता नहीं कौन से धतूरे का या दूसरा बीज मंगाया जायगा इस तरह एक नए खतरे की साजिश अगर चल रही है तो मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि जो हाल चिमनभाई पटेल का हुआ है वही हाल सारे देश में इस संसद के सदस्यों का भी होने वाला है, जो हाल गुजरात असेम्बली के माननीय सदस्यों का हुआ है वही यहां के सदस्यों का भी होने वाला है । एक सदस्य के धाल काट कर, उसका नुंह काला करके उसको गधे पर चढ़ाने की वहां तैयारियां हो रही हैं । इस तरह की घटनाओं के लिए इस सदन के सदस्यों को भी तैयार रहना पड़ेगा । अगर जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका निदान आपने नहीं किया, जो वादे आपने किये थे उनको पूरा आपने नहीं किया, तो हमारा भी वही हाल होगा । इन वायदों के बल पर आप यहां जीत कर आये हैं । अगर इनको आपने पूरा नहीं किया तो गुजरात विधान ममा के सदस्यों का जो हाल हो रहा है वह यहां के सदस्यों का भी होगा । इसको आप प्रतिष्ठा का स्वाल न बनाएं । आप कहते हैं कि आप दबाव में आकर काम नहीं करेंगे । गुजरात सरकार को क्या आपने दबाव में आ कर भंग नहीं किया ? जनता का दबाव क्या आप पर नहीं पड़ा था और तब आपने वहां राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू नहीं किया था ? वह एक अक्लमन्दी का काम आपने

किया। वह अकलमन्दी का काम आपका नहीं करता क्योंकि वह जो काम भी जनता की भाँति को आपका काम नहीं करे तो ही अकलमन्दी को काम करे।

समाजिक महोदय, भक्त भक्त कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है जब भी चिमन भाई पटेल की नीतियों पर ही चलते रहे हैं। आप भी मुनाफाखोरों को बहुत गिरफ्तार नहीं किया था रहा है, और आपकी नीतियों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया था रहा है, जमाखोरों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया था रहा है, उनके खिलाफ कड़े कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं। नव निर्माण समिति ही नहीं वहाँ का जन गण समिति है। वह समझता है कि न तो आपकी नीति बदली है और न ही नीति बदली है। आपके ही दल के एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि मुनाफाखोरों को आपने जेल में नहीं डाला है। आन्दोलनकारी जो माँग करते हैं और जो बहुत जायज माँग है उनको आप गुंडों की सजा दे रहे हैं। जन गण का यह आन्दोलन है लेकिन हमारे दीक्षित जी जो उनके मन में आता है कह देते हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि गुंडे ये सब काम कर रहे हैं। मुनाफाखोरों को आप जेलों में डालें, गन्दाखोरों को जेल में डालें, देहान्तों में जो बड़े उत्पादक हैं, उन से आप गन्दा वसूल करें। इस तरह के काम जो राष्ट्रशासन काल में होने चाहिये वे वह भी नहीं हो रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में जनगण के मन में आशंका है वह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है, बिल्कुल जायज है कि आपकी नीति नहीं बदल रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में वे जायज ही माँग कर रहे हैं कि विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया जाए। अब उनसे यह पूछा जा रहा है कि विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाएगी तो शान्ति की गारंटी कौन लेता है? मैं आपसे यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। 1969 में इतनी बड़ी कांग्रेस पार्टी टूट गई क्या तब शान्ति

कायम रही या नहीं रही? 1971 में महा-गठजोड़ हुआ और कांग्रेस की पुरानी मंठ में दूसरी तरह चल गया, अब क्या देश में शान्ति रही या नहीं रही? अगर विधान सभा भंग होकर है, फिर यह रहे, तो शान्ति होकर है, भंगवाई तो आप रोकते हैं, तो कोई शक नहीं है कि शान्ति कायम न हो। अगर आप विधानसभा को लुटते छूट देते हैं तो गुजरात में तो कुछ कड़ी की शान्ति कायम नहीं रह सकेगी। मारे अद्वैत में नहीं रहेगी। देश में शान्ति बूझें नहीं रहेगी। वे सबको घर आएंगे। लेकिन अगर गुजरात में विधान सभा को भंग करके आप मुनाफाखोरी पर चोट करते हैं, तो जिस का बेटा मारा गया है जिस का सुहाग लूट गया है जिस का भाई कत्ल हो गया है वह भी अगर देखेंगे कि देर से ही सही सरकार ठीक रास्ते पर आ गई है और सही नीतियों पर चल रही है तो उसको सत्त्वना मिलेगी। अहमदाबाद, मृत आदि में जब वे देखेंगे कि मुनाफाखोरी को, चोर-बाजारी को, जमाखोरी को जेलों में डाला जा रहा है तो उनको सन्तवना मिलेगी और तब शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए आप को फौज की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, राइफलों की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी जो लोग ही आपको शान्ति कायम रखने में मदद देंगे। फिर बाहर से हथियार शस्त्र आदि ले जाने की आपको जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। सवाल इस वास्ते नीति का है। चिमन भाई पटेल का यह सवाल नहीं है, उनका जो मंत्रिमंडल था उस मंत्रिमंडल के पाँच सात या दस मंत्रियों से दुश्मनी हो सकती है लेकिन जो गड़बड़ियाँ वहाँ हुई हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार वहाँ व्याप्त रहा है उनके लिए पूरी विधान सभा जिम्मेदार है और जो सारी गड़बड़ी हुई है उसके लिए वह जिम्मेदार है। लोग देख रहे हैं कि महगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, चोरबाजारी, मुनाफाखोरी हावी होती जा रही है समाज में

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

श्रीर वे समझने लग गए हैं कि 1969 का जो परिवर्तन था वह बेकार चला गया है, जो लोग बाहर गए थे, इन्के दुक्के को छोड़ कर बाकी सब भीतर आ गए हैं, मनाफाखोरों की सावाद सरकार दल के बाहर जितनी है उससे कहीं ज्यादा दल के भीतर है, बड़े व्यापारियों की संख्या जितनी दल के बाहर है उससे कहीं ज्यादा दल के भीतर है, सिटीकेट जितना बाहर है उससे कहीं ज्यादा भाज शासक दल के भीतर पहुंच गया है, चोर बाजार करने वालों की जितनी सावाद बाहर है उससे ज्यादा शासक दल के भीतर है ।

मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । बिहार में मधुबनी में उपचुनाव हुआ । कोई नहीं कह सकता कि उस उपचुनाव में कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ । पच्चीस लाख हुआ या पचास लाख इसका ठीक हिसाब नहीं है । उस उपचुनाव के सिलसिले में चार हजार राइफलधारी बुलाए गए । यह एक विधान सभा की सीट के लिए . . .

समावृत्ति महोदय : यह चीज अप्रामाणिक हो जाएगी ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : गुजरात का पैसा हमारे यहा गया, हमें इसका शक है ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : पैसा आपने गिना था ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जिस दिन हमारे सामने गिनने की बात होगी उस दिन देने वाले को भी हम नहीं रहने देंगे ।

वहां 86 सब डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट मुकदर किए गए । श्रीर वे भी उस कमिशनरी के बाहर के 1942 का नजारा बढ़ा हो गया । इलैक्शन एजेंटों को लाठियों से पीटा गया और उनको जेलों में बन्द कर दिया गया । यह सब एक छोटे से उप चुनाव में हो गया ।

सारे देश में आप व चीजे, खसरा पैदा व हो और मातन मनाने की जरूरत व कई इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका निदान आप खोजें । पांच साल की अवधि समाप्त होने तक लोग इंतजार नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसका इलाज लोक सभा को करना होगा, जनगण की इच्छा का आदर हम को करना होगा । जो चीज अभी सम्भव है उसकी पूर्ति आप करें । विधान सभा को आप बंध करें । मंहवाई पर आप प्रकृष लगाने के लिए कदम उठाएं । देहातों और शहरों में जो मुनाफाखोर हैं उन पर लगाम लगाने की जरूरत है । थोक व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की जरूरत है । गल्ला बसूली सरकार अपने हाथ में ले लेकिन पिछले साल की तरह नहीं कि जो मार्किटबल सरप्लस होगा वहीं लेंगे, जो खुद-ब-खुद आएगा वहीं लेंगे । तब चिमन भाई ने कहा था कि दिल्ली से बड़ा भ्रमाज भेजा जाए । दिल्ली में श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने अमरीका से घतूरा और सोवियत संघ से गेहूं मगाया । इस तरह से मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि 55 करोड़ लोगों का पेट आप भर सकते हैं । इस साल सारे देश में धान की उपज बहुत ज्यादा हुई है । लेकिन फिर भी धान देश में इतना मंहगा है जितना इतिहास में पहले कभी भी मंहगा नहीं था । प्रधान मंत्री कहती है उत्पादन बढ़ाओ कीमतें घट जाएंगी । अब यह भी मजाक ही मालूम पड़ रहा है । शायद वह भी अब यह कहना शुरू कर दें कि उत्पादन बढ़ जाने से मंहवाई घट जाएगी, यह बात गलत हो गई है । ममता आपको त्यागनी पड़ेगी, कुंसियो से जो मुहब्बत हो गई है उसको आपको छोड़ना होगा, कुंसी की रक्षा करने की फिक्र आपको त्यागनी होगी । शहरों और देहातों के जो चोरबाजारिये हैं उनके खिलाफ आपको सख्त कदम उठाने होंगे । गल्ला आपको सख्ती के साथ बसूल करना होगा और लोगों में उसका वितरण करना होगा । देश के लोगों ने आपको बोट दिया है, चोर बाजारियों को या गल्लाखोरों को नहीं । आप

कहते हैं कि उन लोगों में होर्ड कर लिया है ? अगर कर लिया है तो आप किस मर्ज की दबा हैं । लोगों की दबाने के लिए आप फौज तो बहुत जल्दी भेज देते हैं लेकिन क्यों नहीं आप इन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाते हैं । नव निर्माण समिति या 14 अगस्त कमेटी के जो मजदूर हैं उनको तो आप पकड़ कर जेलों में दस देते हैं लेकिन जो मुनाफाखोर हैं, जो चोर बाजारी करते हैं जब उनको पकड़ने की बात आती है तो आपके हाथ को लकड़ा मार जाता है, आप में ताकत नहीं रहती है, आपकी कलम नहीं चलती है । सारा : : गुजरात की और आंखें लगाए हुए हैं ।

12 hrs

उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव हुए । कांग्रेस ने कहा कि खेत मजदूर, गरीब किसान, हरिजन, निचले तबके के लोगों ने उसको जम कर वोट दिए । यह सही बात है । यह भी सही है कि जो बड़े कुलक हैं, बड़े जमींदार हैं उन में से बारह चौवह आने लोगों ने आपके खिलाफ वोट दिए हैं । लेकिन आप किस नीति पर चल रहे हैं ? जिन्होंने आपको वोट दिया वे तो भूखे मरे महगाई शिकार हो और जिन्होंने खिलाफ वोट दिया उन में से किसी को राज्य सभा के लिए आप टिकट दे और बाकियों को खुल कर लूटने की छुट दे इसको जनता बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती है । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी गुजरात, बिहार में भी गुजरात ऐसी अवस्था में बन जाएगा । वह उसी रास्ते पर न जाए इसके लिए जरूरी है कि गुजरात में आप विधान सभा को भग करे और जो आप यह कहते हैं कि वहां शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम करने का जिम्मा क न लेगा तो मे कहना चाहता हू कि आपकी नीति जिम्मा लेगी । अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान आपने चोरो के खिलाफ, मुनाफाखोरो के खिलाफ गुजरात में सख्त कदम उठाए तो नौजवान जो आज आपके खिलाफ आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं वे माला ले कर आपको पहनाने के लिए आगे आएंगे और आपका मालाघो से स्वागत करेंगे । जब वे देखेंगे कि देश में जो गल्ला है उसका समुचित

वितरण हो रहा है, जो सामान उपलब्ध है उसका समुचित वितरण हो रहा है तो स्वयंसेव शक्ति का रास्ता वे अच्छाचार कर लें । मूनाफाखोरी की लूट का सब से बड़ा झुठ्ठा गुजरात है । इसकी छूट चिमनभाई ने दे दी थी । राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में भी इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है । उस और आप कदम बढ़ाते और आपने ऐसा किया होगा तो जिनके लिए आपको फौज बुलानी पड़ती है वही आपको मसाले पहनाने के लिए तैयार हो जाते । अगर आप ये सब काम नहीं करते हैं तो शान्ति की गारंटी देने की ताकत किसी में नहीं है, न सरकारी दल में है और न बिरोधी दलों में है । जनता इससे आगे बढ़ेगी । देश किसी के लिए रुका नहीं रहा है और न रुका रहेगा । यह हथ हभारा न हो जो और जगहों में हो चुका है इसलिए आवश्यक है कि फौरन विधान सभा को भग किया जाय और जिस नीति पर गुजरात सरकार अभी तक चलती रही है उस नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाय । मुनाफाखोरी, चोर-बाजारी और गल्लचोरी के खिलाफ कदम उठाया जाय । सारे देश के पैमाने पर अभी 15 तारीख को सारे मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाया जायगा और यह खतरा है कि बड़े बड़े चोर व्यापारी, बड़े बड़े मुनाफाखोर, बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी जो गल्ला चोर हैं देहातों के या शहरो के वे लोग मिल कर उन के जरिए से दबाव डालेंगे कि खुला बाजार रहने दिया जाय और खुल कर लूटने का मौका दिया जाय । ऐसी हालत में आप गुजरात में विधान सभा भग करे या न क महीने दो महीने चार महीने इतजार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो भूखे पेट हैं वह ज्यादा दिन इतजार नहीं कर सकता है । ऐसी स्थिति में सारा देश गुजरात बन जायगा यह खतरा है । इसलिए जिस नीति पर चिमन भाई पटेल की सरकार चलती थी उस में परिवर्तन कीजिए महीने और मुनाफाखोरी के खिलाफ चोट कीजिए । विधान सभा को भग कर जिए । उस में आप के लिए जो खतरे की आशंका नहीं है । अगर ऐसा आप करेंगे, नीति में परिवर्तन करेंगे और सही नीति की गारंटी देंगे तो गुजरात

(श्री भोगेन्द्र झा)

की जनता सारे देश की एकबार फिर अनुवाई करेगी जैसे उस ने बहुत पहले बारदोली में अगुवाई की थी। देश के लोग इसे गुन्डों का आन्दोलन नहीं समझ रहे हैं। देश के लोग समझ रहे हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार और मंहगी के खिलाफ गुजरात की आम जनता ने और वहां के मेहनतकश मजदूरों ने चोट की है। आप जानते हैं कि मिल मालिक भी अब उस का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं, चोर व्यापारी भी उस का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं और देहात के गल्ला चोर भी उस का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस का इलाज भारत सरकार के हाथ में है। अभी वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन है। आज चिमन भाई पटेल उस के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। इसलिए आज नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाय और जनता के दुश्मनों पर चोट की जाय। मैं उन्हें गोली में मारने की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन उन्हें जेलों में तो बन्द किया जा सकता है, गिरफ्तार तो किया जा सकता है और फाजिल गल्ला जहां है वहां से ले कर सरकारी वितरण व्यवस्था के जरिए उस का सही बंटवारा तो किया जा सकता है। यह काम गुजरात में आप शुरू करें और सारे देश के लिए इस की और कदम उठाएं। फिर देश के लिए कोई अशांति का खतरा नहीं रहेगा। इतना ही कह कर मैं बैठना चाहता हूं कि सभी दलों के लोग, कांग्रेस दल के लोग भी इस बात को सोचेंगे, इसे प्रतिष्ठा या पार्टीबन्दी का सवाल नहीं बनाएंगे कि अगर अभी हम ने विधान सभा भंग कर दी तो सभी जगह से यह मांग उठेगी। अगर आप ने नीति में परिवर्तन किया तो सभी जगह लोग उस का स्वागत करेंगे और अगर नहीं तो सारे भारत के गुजरात बनने का खतरा है। यही कह कर मैं बैठना चाहता हूं और सभी दलों के लोगों से मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि लोग जोर देगे सरकार पर कि वह विधान सभा को भंग करे, मंहगी में परिवर्तन लाए और मुनाफाखारी और चोर-बाजारी के खिलाफ कदम उठाए।

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this time I was hearing patiently three hon. Members but unfortunately, none of them was from Gujarat.

It requires a scientific study of the situation before we arrive at a certain conclusion. On 10th and 11th January, I myself was in Ahmedabad and I went round it. I think the whole situation should be divided into two phases. It is perfectly right that the first phase is upto the expulsion of Shri Chimanbhai Patel, the ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat and the movement thereafter. These are the two stages. They are totally different. We cannot make these two stages into one stage.

The movement sprang up definitely due to scarcity of essential commodities. Not only that. Corruption added fuel to fire. I totally agree with that. Let me tell you that while this movement was on, it was not from outsiders only but it was from the Cabinet Ministers also, that is, those who resigned against this corruption. (Interruptions) I may tell you what is Congress (O). Let me tell Mr. Chavda that Gandhinagar today stands as such as a monument of corruption. The Congress (O) President, Mr. Babubhai Jashbhai Patel, at that time, was the Minister of P.W.D. and Civil Supplies... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems, you have lost the track.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I have not.

The originates from Gandhisagar. It is built on corruption....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can come to that later.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I was a Member of the Assembly. My hon. friend, Mr. Patel, was also there at that time. At that time even a charge-

sheet was put up against those things. I will come to Congress (O) afterwards also and say what they are and what they are doing.

As I was saying, these are two different phases. The first definitely started with scarcity of essential commodities and, as I said, it was corruption which added fuel to the fire. The people of Gujarat do not take lying down corruption; they are not with Americanised thinking that anything that adds to profits, irrespective of any means, will be allright. The people of Gujarat definitely took it very seriously. I must say that it was a sudden upsurge. It was not led by anybody. There was a cause for the students to revolt—food in hostels was not properly provided. The whole nation revolted. As I said, it was not only scarcity of food stuff; there was also corruption. The people in our party itself were revolting against corruption. They also resigned. It is only our party which wants purification of the party. It is only our Congress Party which cares for this. The other parties do not; they do wrong things and try to hide everything. It is only our Congress party which tries to build its character. That is why, after the resignation of a few Ministers from the Cabinet, the High Command asked the Chief Minister to step down. After his expulsion, things became suddenly different. I can understand the argument, put up by our friends, about dissolution. The High Command has never said that there would be no dissolution of the Assembly. The Prime Minister has repeatedly said that as soon as normalcy is restored, she will dissolve it. Even the parliamentary Board has not gone far away from it; it has said categorically that no government will be installed whether majority or minority, with the remaining members; it has categorically said that the Congress Party does not want to form the Government at all. President's rule will remain till normalcy is restored and then decision about dissolution will be taken. Naturally fresh elections will come. We

are not afraid of fresh elections. We have fought all over India; we have shown in U.P. and Orissa that we can fight elections and we can win; we have shown that our Party is enjoying the confidence of the People of India. Sometimes there is an upsurge of the people. I do agree. But we call this Congress (O) Party as the 'Chhabas' party; it is an emeciated, fragile party. They ask others to do and when others do, they say 'chhabas' to them. It is a Chhabas Party. Also about violence, I will tell you what they are doing. They are talking of Mahatma Gandhi; I will narrate an incident, what happened in Ahmedabad. A Harijan....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): He is speaking about Congress (O). He should know that his is a discredited party. The faces of their members are being blackened and they are being mounted on donkeys.

MR. CHAIRMAN: References have been made to Parties....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can they move out of their houses, Sir?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: No. They are all living here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has got the audacity to say so about Congress (O).

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: These people are in the Gujarat Bhavan. They are not able to go to Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should not interrupt like this. He will have his opportunity..(Interruptions).

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: It is not your Opposition.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is the people's opposition.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: That is what I say. Not Cong (O).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Then dissolve the Assembly and hold the elections. That is the proper remedy.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Just a submission, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot land you my ears.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: There was Cong(O) Government and it has not happened. This is happening when your party is in power.... (Interruptions).

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: What has happened to this Cong (O)? They are afraid they will lose in the elections when held. That is why they say all these things.

I was just talking about a Harijan MLA of 25 years' standing who was a heart patient....

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: You frankly speak like Mr Sathe. He has said everything.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: The hon. Member need not advise me. I cannot speak according to his advice as to what I should speak and what I should not speak. Let him keep his advice to himself.

A Harijan MLA, Shri Narsi Macwara—I repeatedly say, a Harijan MLA who was a heart-patient with high blood pressure....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Who is he?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: He is an MLA of a long-standing public work of 25 years. He was man-handled, he was harassed, tortured in the premises of the Municipality itself. Not only that, the people....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will you please give the name of that person?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I said Shri Narsi Macwara—a thousand times. It is not my fault if you did not hear me. Where were you when he was assaulted? He led thousands of people of different communities. Sir, the political parties under the guise of Nav Nirman Samiti is indulging in all these things.

I congratulate the students on the contrary for removing Mr. Chimanbhai Patel and his corrupt government. I, as a Congressman, congratulate them. I say that the first phase was all right. But, in the second phase, how they are utilising the students' movement—I cannot tell you. The people who talk of Suvarnas, Hindus and Muslims and those who from the bottom of their hearts attack these Harijans, beat them with Dharias, lathis and all these things.

Not only that, one Shri Yogendra Macwara, a Member from Rajya Sabha—his house was attacked. He is a Harijan member. It was not a Gandhite or a worker of Shri Jaya Prakash who come to his rescue. It was one Shri Bagadi who helped him.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Then why do you drag the name of a Harijan?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I do not understand why he is so sensitive about it. He is suffering from so much complex.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually, internally he was very pleased when you mentioned the Harijan name.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a convention, Sir, that the moment you come to the Chair you cease to be a Congressman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure to adopt that convention.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: You know here the people are talking in different terms, instead of trying to

protect the weaker sections, what is being done is to protect the vested interests, to protect the interested parties. Not only that, Sir. I will describe the way it is being done. You might have heard about this. Only yesterday you might have read it in the papers. One MLA was taken out of his house, clean-shaved, his face was blackened and he was put on the donkey. Do you think this is the way of things you encourage? I will just request Morarjibhai. He is the only proper person who should go on fast for removing violence. Here are people who encourage such violence and I will therefore say, Morarjibhai is the only proper person in Gujarat who can purify his party by going on fast on this issue. He is a Gandhite.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He does not require your advice. He does not need your advice.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I request him, he is an elderly man, I respect him and so I request him. There is another episode I will tell you, of Pratap Shah and Manubhai Vyas. What happened? Actually the Jan Sangh people—I can categorically name them,—had printed the posters. They threatened to arrest his son if he does not resign. They were manhandled. They were carried over physically to the Speaker. What is all this? Do you call this democracy? Under this pretext you want Assembly to be dissolved! Definitely not. Let the first thing, namely, restoration of normalcy, come first. I will still say, we can well understand the students' sincerity. But today things have taken quite a different turn. Today in Gujarat nobody knows what is the movement. Mr. Mavalankar is not here. He has gone away; he is the person to give the name Nav Nirman Samiti; he has gone out of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a very good name.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: That is what I say, after giving a good name,—I will just ask, why did he leave that? What are the reasons? The reason is that he cannot control it. Here are groups and groups of students: Jan Sanghi students, neutral students. I will remind you of one incident on the 23rd of January. The Secretary of the Jan Sangh Mr. Gajendragadkar said this. You might have read it in the papers. He said that the question of dissolution of the Assembly will be decided in the streets. It was Mr. Vajpayee who first congratulated Chimanbhai when he took over as Chief Minister. It was he who congratulated Chimanbhai first. And today it is these people, Chimanbhai Patel himself, who says like this. It has all come out in the papers—who all demand Assembly to be dissolved. The thing is not like that. We want Gujarat to go according to our traditions. It is the first duty of everybody. I will just appeal to everybody concerned, to leaders of opposition parties over here also. Let us go by the traditions of Gujarat, Gujarat that has lived up to the most popular upsurge is against the old notion of corruption, against corruption. Let us treat it like that. Let us end it as beautifully as it has started. I tell you, it is the power of the students, it is the young people's power. It has given a new way telling them, here are the people who will raise their heads. I appeal to leaders of opposition parties. I appeal to their party. Let normalcy come first. Let us get rid of violence of the kind which is being created.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: First he said he was provoked by opposition; now he is appealing to opposition leaders!

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: That is why I appeal to you; instead of provoking, please do like that. I understand your mentality.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: You have not said a single word about the difficulties of the people of Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you exhausting yourself so early?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Instead of asking for dissolution and making it a politically motivated move, I just appeal to them not to make it a politically motivated move. Really speaking you only mar the movement when you ask for the dissolution of the Assembly. As rightly stated by my hon. friends, this movement is not against the scarcity of foolgrains but it is directed against something else—a politically motivated move. Therefore I appeal that the sanctity of the movement on which it was started may remain. Let us end with that. First of all, let normalcy come. I agree that the people are perfectly right. But, we should not yield to the duress of the people. Definitely, the will of the people will prevail. There is no doubt about it provided of course the unsocial elements and those who take advantage of the agitation go out of it. Let this movement come to an end there be only opposition. I do not mind. But violence should go out. (*Interruptions*) I cannot understand why my friend Shri Solanki is not comfortable.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: You cannot say like this.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: I agree that at that time the Congress was not divided. But, Gandhinagar, I still maintain, is a monument of corruption. Who built up Gandhinagar? Whatever may be said about that, it is they who built it up. A member belonging, of course, to Swatantra Party, made some charges in the Assembly against Minister. I think Shri H. M. Patel can corroborate it. I cannot understand this. What right have these people got to

talk about corruption? The President of the Congress (O) is shouting at the top of his voice about corruption. Why should he not ask for an inquiry? I sincerely appeal to Shri Morarji Desai that he should go on fast for banning this violence by his partymen. That is because I respect him still, whatever may be our differences. He should go on fast and remove such leaders and should ask for holding an inquiry against Babubhai Jashbhai Patel along with Shri Chiman Patel also. An inquiry should be instituted against these people who fanned the violence in the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

With these words I support this resolution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why did not the Ministry institute an inquiry against him? You have been in power. I throw a challenge at your party to institute an inquiry against him. Why do not do that? Why should not Government institute an inquiry?

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: You ask the Government to do that. I shall be with you to ask the Government to hold an inquiry. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why is he bringing in the name of the persons?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
सभापति महोदय, गुजरात प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की घोषणा पर सदन में बहस हो रही है। मामला काफ़ी उत्तेजित हो गया है क्योंकि एक तो कई दिनों से चालू है, किन्तु जनता की जो राय है, जनता का जो मत है उस का पूरा आदर करने की स्थिति न दिखाई देने पर आशंका इस बात की है कि शायद और परिस्थिति बिगड़ जाएगी, जो हम नहीं चाहते हैं। वास्तव में गुजरात में

जो मजबूत पूर्व आन्दोलन चला वह कई भागलों में मजबूत पूर्व रहा। प्रवेश व्याप्त, व्याप्त प्रकटाचार प्रकट शासन, बढ़ती हुई चीखों की कीर्तित धीरे उन का प्रभाव, इन की मजह से जो सारे प्रदेश भर में असंतोष व्याप्त था वह ऐसे पैमाने पर फूट पड़ेगा शायद इस की कल्पना किसी की नहीं थी।

अब तरह तरह के आरोप यहां पर लगाये जा रहे हैं, कोई मेरे दल पर आरोप लगाता है, कोई कांग्रेस भी० पर तो कोई सी० पी० एम० पर आरोप लगाता है। किन्तु तह में जा कर यदि देखें तो पायेंगे कि यह एक जन-आन्दोलन है। इस को हम स्वीकार करें तो अच्छा होगा। केवल इस में असाधारणिक तब बसे हैं, गुंडे हैं, उन के हाथ में सारा आन्दोलन चला गया है, यह कह कर भांखे बूंद लेना समस्या का समाधानकारक हल नहीं निकाल सकेगा। कई लोगों ने गुजरात के बारे में एक ही बात कही कि वहां शांति स्थापित हो जाय उस के बाद विधान सभा भंग की जायगी। इस प्रकार की बात प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और कांग्रेस के अन्य सम्मानित सदस्यों ने कही है। और उच्चरस्ती के सामने यदि हम अपना सर झुकायें तो प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें मजबूत होंगी या खोखली होंगी? यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। किन्तु मैं अपने कांग्रेस के जिसों और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी बतावा चाहता हू कि इस देश में अधिकार उन के हाथ में हो लब्धजम रहा है, किन्तु प्रजातन्त्र को मजबूत बनता है वह केवल काबूवी तरीके से नहीं बनता है, बल्कि

जो सकेत हम निर्णय करते हैं उसी के मजबूत पर प्रजातन्त्र मजबूत होता है। जरा अपना ही मुंह धाड़ने में देखें तो पता लगेगा कि एक ही मापदंड हम परिस्थितियों में लागू नहीं करते हैं। क्यों नहीं करते हैं? जैसे एक मित्र ने केरल का उदाहरण दिया। आज जिस रु-ए में जन-आन्दोलन चल रहा है गुजरात में उस जमाने में केरल का आन्दोलन शांतिपूर्ण था। किन्तु इतना होने के बाद भी केवल इस बात की ओर ध्यान दे कर कि वहां कम्युनिस्ट शासन था और स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री उस समय कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षता थीं, जो निर्णय लिया गया उस के अनुसार वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ, विधान सभा भंग हो गई। और जब आज देखते हैं कि गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होता है किन्तु विधान सभा भंग नहीं होती है तो समझ में आता है कि एक मापदंड से नहीं चलते हैं।

उड़ीसा में क्या हुआ? वहां नन्दनी सतपथी का राज्य था, अब उन्हीं के दल के लोग छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले गये, यह खेल जारी है, जब उन को पता चला कि राज्य नहीं कर सकती तो उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दिया। किन्तु उड़ीसा में वहां के राज्यपाल महोदय ने विरोधी दलों को भ्रमसर दिये बिना विधान सभा भंग की हालांकि स्पीकर्स कांग्रेस में हर बात पर निर्णय लिया गया था कि किस दल का बहुमत है इस का निर्णय राज्यपाल न करें, सदन में हो, इतना होने के बाद भी उड़ीसा के राज्यपाल ने विरोधी दलों के उस द्रुप को जीका क्यों नहीं दिया?

[श्री जयलाल राज जोशी]

और वहा विधान सभा क्यों खल हो गई ? कोई उत्तर मिले तो समझ में आ सकता है ।
हां तक कि हाई कोर्ट ने भी इस बारे में अपना मत प्रकट किया और राज्यपाल मजुमदार के बारे में बताया कि उन्हें भौका देना चाहिये था । और आज गुजरात में यही कहा जा रहा है कि वहा पहले नोर्मलसी रेस्टोर होनी चाहिये तब विधान सभा भंग की जाय । यह तो वही पुरानी कहावत हुई कि पागलपन को लाने दीजिये तब शादी होगी । न पागलपन जायगा और न शादी होगी । तो मान लें यह है कि प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ खोखली, कोन कर रहा है ? चिमन भाई पटेल के प्रष्ट शासन के खिलाफ इतना बड़ा जन-प्रान्दोलन हो और सरकार विधान सभा भंग न करे क्या इस से आप करेंगे कि प्रान्त-व ठीक ढंग से आप चला रह है ? जनश्रम भासा की नीच लाने की कागिण इन बिद्योधिरो ने की न जनमध ने की और न काग्रम (अ) ने की ? किसी ने नहीं की आप लोगो को ही यह महान कबडडी खेलने का शौक हा रहा है । आखिर चिमन भाई और उन के बीच में जो अपन ही विधायक दल के अन्तर्गत नेता चुनने की नीवत आ गई और च्ताव हुआ तो उस की गिनती गाधीनगर, अहमदाबाद में नहीं हुई, बल्कि यहा हुई । एक्स्टर्नल एफेक्ट्स मिनिस्ट्री के कमरे में गिनती करती पड़ी । यह कौन सा प्रजातन्त्र है ? 1952 से देश भर में चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं । पचायत से लेकर पार्लियामेंट तक के चुनाव होने आ रहे हैं । यह भी कहा जाता रहा है कि चुनाव की और फेयर हुए हैं । जब एक

दल को बहुमत मिल गया और वह अपना नेता चुनता है तो वोटरों की गिनती दिवनी में हो क्या यह प्रजातन्त्र है ? चिमन भाई की टांग खींची एक की टांग दूसरा खींचता चला जाए यह ठीक नहीं है । यह एक दल का सवाल नहीं है । देश में अगर एक बार अव्यवस्था फल गई तो उसके जो दुष्परिणाम होंगे उनको सब को भगनना पड़गा ।

आप कहते हैं कि गुजरात में नार्मल सी रेस्टोर होनी चाहिए । लेकिन यहा सवाल उमक नहीं है । यह सवाल तो सकेत का है । 188 में स 74 लोगो ने यागपक्ष दे दिए हैं । अब आप प्रसिम्बानी को डिसाल्व करेग या नहीं करेग ?

If you dont dissolve it, then it will evaporate in thin air, then nothing will remain to be dissolved
अपने आप जायेगा

अगर कोई त्यागपत्र नहीं देता है तो उसका हाल भी आपने देख लिया है । उसको पकड़ कर उसकी हजामत की गई उसका मुंह काला किया गया । अब आगे आप और क्या चाहते हैं समझ में नहीं आया । उसको गध पर बिठाने की नीवत आ गई लेकिन गध ने क्या कहा ? उसने कहा यह मेरा अपमान है मैं नहीं बिठाऊंगा । पुलिस बीच में आ गई और उसने उसको बिठाए जाने से रोका । समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि राजनीति में गधे क्यों आ रहे हैं ? महा-राष्ट्र में परम्पगी विश्वविद्यालय में भी इसी तरह की एक घटना गधे की वजह से हुई ।

कहा मजबूत हो रहा है। गधे का भी अपमान
धन क्यों कर रहे हैं? प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें
आपको मजबूत करनी चाहिए। उसकी
जड़ें मजबूत नहीं हैं तो आपको जन भावनाओं
का आदर करना होगा। यह जो मारी
गडबडी हुई है यह क्यों हुई है और कहा से
प्राग्भूत हुई है। अन्न के अभाव के कारण
बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के कारण और भ्रष्ट शासन
के कारण। इन चीजों को ठीक करने की
कोशिश की जाए। आप ही तो इनको
ठीक कर सकने हैं। मैंने पिछले साल अन्न
मंत्री से बात की थी और मैंने उन से कहा था कि
यदि आप गेहूँ का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेना
सकते हैं तो सोच समझ कर उसका मारा ध्यान
रख कर करो। आपको प्रोक्योरमेंट की,
स्टोरेज आदि की परमानेंट मशीनरी स्थापित
करनी पड़ेगी, वितरण का पूरा पूरा प्रबन्ध
करना पड़ेगा। हाफ हाटिड बे में अगर
आपने काम किया तो लोगों का भला नहीं
होगा। ठीक ढंग से आप जिस काम को भी
करना चाहते हैं करें। लेकिन गेहूँ का काम
आपने हाथ में लिया तो चावल का छोड़ दिया।
बाजरे आदि का आपने हाथ में लिया और अब
उसको खुला छोड़ दिया है। अब जो आपने
चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई है उस में
शायद आप गेहूँ को भी छोड़ देंगे। आपको
चाहिए कि निश्चित विचारों को ले कर आप
काम करें और आगे बढ़ें। हम विरोध करते
हैं या स्वागत करते हैं इसकी तरफ आप ध्यान
न दें। जो अच्छा लगेगा उसका हम स्वागत
करेंगे। किन्तु आपको क्या करना है यह
तो आप कम से कम ठय करिये। छतूरे का
उदाहरण सामने आ चुका है। बार बार

हम लोगों ने आपत्ति उठाई है इस पर।
कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए? वितरण
करने से पहले किसी ने देखा था या नहीं।
छतूरा मिला हुआ है इसका पता लगने के बाद
भी कौन सज्जन थे जिन्होंने कहा कि इसकी
पिसवाओ, इसका घाटा बनाओ और लोगों
को इस को खिलाओ? कब तक जनता चुप
रहेगी? अग्नय रोग लगा हुआ बाजरा लोगों
को खिलाया गया। इस तरह की चीजें जो
हैं इनको जनता महन नहीं करेगी। स्कूल
कालेज के जो विद्यार्थी सड़कों पर आ गए
उन्होंने भ्रष्ट शासन के खिलाफ घण्टी
बजाई। यह घण्टी केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल के
लिए नहीं थी। ठीक ढंग से राज्य नहीं
चलायेगे तो यह जो प्रजातन्त्र है यह बचेगा
नहीं, यह रहेगा नहीं। मर्यादा के बाहर
कोई चीज नहीं हो जाने दी जानी चाहिए
जो गडबडी हुई है इसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार
हैं। गृह मंत्री खड़े हो कर कह देते हैं कि
भारतीय जन सच इसके पीछे है। हम तो
समझते हैं कि हम इतने मजबूत नहीं हैं।
आप हम लोगों को मजबूत कर देंगे तो हम
आपका धन्यवाद करेंगे। गुजरात में 168
मेम्बरों में से हमारे दल के मेम्बरों की
संख्या केवल तीन है। आप बड़ा खचाखच
भरे हुए हैं। इतना होने के बाद भी आप
कहते हैं कि जनसच की वजह से यह सब हो रहा
है। यदि ऐसी बात है तो आप क्या कर
रहे हैं? आप धम चला रहे हैं। आप
गुजरात में क्यों नहीं जाते हैं। मैं प्रधान
मंत्री से बड़ी विनम्रता से पूछना चाहता
हूँ और उन से यह पूछा भी गया था कि आप
गुजरात क्यों नहीं जाती है? उन्होंने कहा

[श्री जयलाल रत जीर्ण]

कि मुझे बताया गया है कि आपके वहाँ जाने से परिस्थिति बिगड़ेगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देश में अगर बड़बड़ होती है तो इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जिम्मेदार हैं। न जाने का क्या मतलब है। आपको लोका को जबर कान्फिडेंस में लेना चाहिए। आपके कहा जाने से परिस्थिति बिगड़ेगी, इसको मैं नहीं मानता हूँ। जनता जब बिगड़ जाती है तो उनकी ठीक रास्ते पर हम को लाना पड़ता है। प्रधान मंत्री का वहाँ न जाना मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ। मृदु मंत्री का वहाँ न जाना उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। कभी गोखले साहब को भेज देने हैं और कभी पन्त साहब को। क्या पन्त साहब का वहाँ पत्थर टेंशन को सात्व करने के लिए भेजा गया था। समझ में नहीं आता है कैसे काम हो रहा है। जिन को शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने की जिम्मेदारी है उनका जाना चाहिए था, हिंसा से जमा को फल करना चाहिए और जो गलती हुई है उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। देश में प्रजापत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए तथा प्रजापत्र में विश्वास रख कर बड़ा लोग वह मांग कर रहे हैं कि अष्ट शासन पर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है, उस अस्वस्थता को दिसाए किया जाए। उसको हटाने के लिए जनता उठको पर धा गई है, उसने बगैरी बजा दी है। बिशन भाई ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है। अब जनता यही चाहती है कि नए चुनाव हो वर्तमान विधान सभा अब की जाए और उस चुनाव में जो भी जीत कर आए, बहुमत में आए वह राज्य चलाए। वहाँ लोक जैसी

सरकार चाहते हैं वही सरकार पाने का उनको आप जीका हैं। बहुत सरकारें थीं भी वही कम। के आन्दोलन हैं जनता ने निगाहों से अब तक आप बहुत नहीं करेगे मुझे नहीं पता है कि आन्दोलन बन्द होगा।

एक हफ्ता कैब मई थी, एक खबर मिली गई थी कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में होने वाली चर्चा के बाद जो उत्तर दिया जाएगा उस में शायद विधान सभा को भंग करने की घोषणा हो जाएगी। इसकी वजह से वहाँ दो चार दिन शान्ति रही। लेकिन अब लोगों को पता चला कि ऐसा नहीं होने वाला है तो वे प्रोवोक हो गए और उन्होंने फिर से आन्दोलन को तेज कर दिया है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इस बास्ते कि वहाँ जनता को आपकी नीयत पर शक है। मुझे शक करने की ज़रूरत नहीं रह गई है क्योंकि आपके दोमन ने ही पाफ कड़ा है, जा आपके साथ है उन्होंने पाफ कड़ा है कि उनको आपकी नीयत पर शक है। आध्र में भी यही हुआ था। तेनेगाना आन्दोलन के दौरान वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन स्थापित किया गया किन्तु विधान सभा को भंग नहीं किया गया। उस समय भी यही कहा गया कि शान्ति होने दो हम करेगे। शान्ति हा गई लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया। मशराला में गड़बड़ होती है तो यही कहा जाता है कि शान्त हो जाए। फिर उसके बाद कुछ नहीं होता है। नर्मदा कर जारे में भी वही हुआ। यह कहा गया शान्ति हो जाए। शान्ति हो गई लेकिन उसके बाद भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। जनता समझ गई है कि शान्ति के नाम पर सरकार उनको दबाती है, शान्ति स्थापित हो जाने के बाद भी उनकी मांगों को ताक पर रख देती है। अब वहाँ पर 74 एम एल एच ने इस्तीफे दे दिए हैं। क्या आप 74 बाई इलेक्शन करेंगे? इसका मतलब क्या है? 168 में से 74 ने त्यागपत्र दे दिए हैं। वहाँ आन्दोलन हिसक नहीं

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव चौधरी :]

है। लेकिन हमें कुछ है कि बच्चे-छात्रों जानें नहीं हैं। आप चीनी का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। हिता पुमिस की तरफ से हुई है, जबकि पुमिस की तरफ से हुई है। घर में यह कद पुमिस में लोगों को पीटा है। होस्टल में जा कर पीटा है। मोली ऐसी जगह चलाई है जहां कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं थी। वहां किसी ने ट्रेन नहीं जलाई, बस नहीं चलाई। जनता ने गोड्डाउज जरूर लुटे हैं। क्यों न लुटें? वह मांग कर रही है कि हमें बारह किलो रामन दो। उसको दो सौ ग्राम ही दिया जा रहा है। कौन इनने रामन से जिन्दा रह सकता है। धरती सोना उगलती है, भर भर कर बेती है, फिर भी आप उसकी ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। चीनी को ले कर जो ग्रान्दोलन हुआ था उस में दो लोग मारे गए। 42 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होता है जोकि आवश्यकता से अधिक है, उस का भी आप ठीक तरह से वितरण नहीं कर सकते हैं, हर आदमी को उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकते हैं और पूरी मात्रा में नहीं कर सकते हैं। उत्पादन बढ़ने से कीमते घटेंगी, यह चीज भारत में गलत साबित हुई है। वनस्पति के मामले में हमेशा गड़बड़ी चलती है। वनस्पति की इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 16 लाख टन है और लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी बारह लाख टन लेकिन पैदा होता है केवल छ लाख टन। यह जो गड़बड़ है यह क्यों होती है? इसलिए होता है कि नीति तय नहीं है। गुजरात मूंगफली पैदा करता है किन्तु 25,000 टन रूस को निर्यात की गई। यहाँ से बड़िया चावल निर्यात किया जाता है, बड़िया कपड़ा निर्यात किया जाता है। किस को निर्यात होता है यह साबाल नहीं है। जनता मूंगफली के लिए तरस्ती है लेकिन फिर भी उसका निर्यात होता है। पश्चिमी एशिया में तो निर्यात होता है, चावल भी होता है, जब

यहाँ जेन्दा की नहीं मिलता और मंत्री महोदय यह बता कर हमारा समाधान करने की कोशिश करें कि एक क्विंटल बड़िया चावल भेज कर हम तीन क्विंटल मूंगफली लाएंगे तो क्या इस से समाधान होगा? हमारे कन्नड में तो एक कहावत है जिसका अर्थ है कि कचरा खाने के बजाय थोड़ा खाना चाहिए

समाधान महोदय : जीशी जी, मैं एक बात आप से पूछू कि गुजरात में यह बात सत्य है कि 70 से अधिक प्यागपल हो चुके हैं। इतनी अधिक संख्या में उपभुभाव नहीं हो सकते हैं। तो इस बात को गुजरात की जनता को समझा नहीं सकते हैं आप और हम लोग सब मिल कर ?

एक माननीय सदस्य यदि सरकार समझ जाय तो सब काम चल जायेगा।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव चौधरी हमारा तो काम है समझाने का लेकिन जब तक असेम्बली डिजाल्व नहीं होगी, जनता के मन की बात नहीं होगी, तब तक जा कर समझाना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं सकेन की बात कर रहा हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करत ही विधान सभा को भंग क्यों नहीं किया? केरल में किया, उड़ीसा में किया और गुजरात में तो सारा डिजाल्व होता ही जा रहा है, फिर एक झुठे सम्मान की बान की ले कर बैठे रहना यह कोई अच्छा नहीं लगता। इसलिए मैंने कहा।

श्री इय्याय मन्वज मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि हम लोग समझाये जनता को तो क्या समझाएँ? इन्होंने तो माफ़ कह दिया है कि मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बनेगी। इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि राज्य सभा के चुनाव नहीं होंगे। यानी असेम्बली फक्शनलेस हो गई, फिर भी बच्चों की तरह जिद पर डटे हुए हैं कि असेम्बली को भंग नहीं करेंगे इस से कितनी जल्द यह और सेना चाहें हैं यह नाफ

साफ़ बता दें। 56 ज़ानें नई तब राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ। अब कितनी ज़ानें लेने के बाद ये असेम्बली को विघटित करेंगे, यह बता दें। दिल्ली की देवी कितने नरमुंडों से खुश होगी यह हम को बता दे तो हम जनता को समझा देंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जीर्णो : अब गुजरात की जनता जिस को हम बुद्धिजीवी कहते हैं वह भी इस की भगवाई कर रहे हैं। प्रोफेसर हैं, साहित्यकार हैं, समाज में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त व्यक्ति हैं, सरकार के नाम पर जा कर उन्होंने साबरमती में स्नान कर लिया। हम को कोई शर्म होनी चाहिये, हम ने उस को प्रेत जैसे लटका कर रखा है। जब गुजरात की बुद्धिजीवी जनता ने स्नान करके और सिर मुड़ा कर बता दिया कि हमने तुम्हारे नाम पर पानी ले लिया तो आपकी समझ में यह क्यों नहीं आता है ? अड़े रहेंगे तो क्या होगा कि और जाने जाएगी। क्या जाने इतनी सस्ती हो गई हैं ? हर चीज़ महंगी है और केवल जान सस्ती है। जो विद्यार्थी सड़क पर आए उन को हम कैसे समझाए ? अगर अष्ट शासन को आप ऐसे ही रखेंगे तो कम से कम मैं तो नहीं समझा सकता। आप्र में यही हुआ है। फिर उन्हीं को लाने की कोशिश होगी। उन्होंने नरसिंह राव को हटा कर वैंगल राव को बना दिया यानी बैंगन सफेद हो या काला, टेस्ट तो एक ही आएगा। कोई अन्तर नहीं आता। यह जो आपका परमुटेशन और कम्बीनेश वही पर इधर उधर चल रहा है जनता ने इसको देखा है। इसलिए उसको लगता है कि अगर हम ने अभी ज़र नहीं लगाया और डिमिट नहीं कराया तो वह पीछे के दरवाजे से कुछ न कुछ करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति शासन के आते ही राक्षस की भांश बहा कैसे बढ़ गई ? इतने बिन आन्दोलन चलता रहा लेकिन अन्ध मंत्री करते क्या हैं ?

मध्य प्रदेश की बारे में 'सर्वांग' था। 38 लाख टन की मांग है लेकिन 20 लाख टन दे दिया जाता है, बारह लाख टन की मांग हैं तो दो लाख टन देते हैं, एक किलो की मांग है तो दो सौ ग्राम देते हैं। जनता कैसे जीवित रह सकती है इस अवस्था में ? जनता की जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं ताया तो उस को पूरी करें वरना खुली छूट देंगे। फिर मेरे बगल के साथियों को माली देने का मौका मिलेगा। मैंने कहा कि आप खुले बाजार से खरीदो। बाजार का नियंत्रण करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कंट्रोल से बाजार का नियंत्रण नहीं होता। मोने का नियंत्रण मुरारजी भाई जब विल मंत्री थे उसी समय हुआ था लेकिन क्या उस का दाम घट गया ? नियंत्रण स दाम नीचे नहीं आता। बाजार का आभास तो हमें होना चाहिये। यहा चावल, गेहूँ, शक्कर आदि इनकी ज्यादा पैदा होने के बावजूद लोगों को मिलती क्यों नहीं ? क्योंकि खरीदने की, रखने की और वितरण की अवस्था है। इस को कौन दूर करेगा ? आपने सुपर बाजार खोला व्हिद एड्ज इन दो सुपर मार्केट्स। इसके लिए तो नहीं खोना था। आज गुजरात में जिस बात को ले कर यह सारा आन्दोलन उभरा है वह क्या है ? जनता आज जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की मांग करती है। उनको पसीने की कमाई करने का अधिकार है तो खरीदने का भी अधिकार है और जीवन बिताने का भी अधिकार है। आज हर इन्सान का यह अधिकार है कि वह सम्मान के साथ जीवन बिताए — नाट टु ड्रैंग हिज एम्बिस्टेस बट टु लिब एन आन-रेबल लाइफ। यदि 25-26 साल की आजादी के बाद हम रास्ते में लोगों को गोली से भूनने चले जाय तो यह क्या है ? अंग्रेज के जमाने में भी गोली से इतने लोग मरे नहीं जितने अभी मरे हैं। यह बात

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

सही है। आखिर जानें इतनी सस्ती नहीं हैं।

आन्दोलन को कैसे काबू में लाएं इस का भी अभ्यास होना चाहिए। लेकिन वह भी नहीं है। सारा मामला बड़ी स्टीरियो टाइप में चल रहा है — 144, कर्फ्यू, टीघरगरस और गन, देयर एन्ड्स दि मीटर। यह फाइव ऐक्ट ड्रामा जो अंग्रेज के जमाने से चला आ रहा है वही चल रहा है। There is no psychological method to deal with all such problems, human problems as they are.

वह भी विद्यार्थियों के साथ जब हम करना चाहते हैं तो उस में भी वही सारे पुराने तरीके इस्तेमाल करने हैं। 144 लगाओ और वही सब करो। यहां नर्सेज को पकड़ा गया डी० आई० आर० में। यह कोई सरकार है ? विद्यार्थी नेता को मीसा में पकड़ो, किसी को डी० आई० आर० में पकड़ो, यह सब क्या है ? ऐसी समस्या भी हल करने की क्षमता जिस सरकार में नहीं है उस सरकार का त्याग-पन्न देकर चले जाना अच्छा है। यदि चिपके रहेंगे तो आप के ही दोस्त ने यह बात कही कि गुजरात में जो हो रहा है वह खतरे की घंटी सारे देश के लिए है। वहां यदि हम ने ठीक कदम नहीं उठाया तो देश भर में यह होगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि यह हो। हम परिवर्तन जरूर चाहते हैं लेकिन वह शांति के साथ हो, प्रगति के साथ हो, जनता के सम्मान के साथ हो, जानें देकर नहीं, अव्यवस्था पैदा कर के नहीं, गुंडागर्दी को प्रश्रय दे कर नहीं। भारतीय जनसंघ तो कम से कम बिलकुल इस को पसंद नहीं करता। हम यही चाहते हैं कि शांति के साथ हो

इसलिए मैं फिर उसी मांग को दोहरा रहा हूँ और जिन जिन लोगों ने जन-आन्दोलन के जरिए अष्ट शासन को नीचे लाने का काम किया है उन सब को मैं हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आगे चल कर भी जब जब कोई अष्ट शासन आएगा वह किसी भी दम का हो और अष्ट तरीके अपना कर चुनाव भी जीत कर गद्दी पर बैठने की कोशिश करे तो जन शक्ति को संगठित कर के गद्दी से नीचे लोग उसे खींचेंगे, छोड़ेंगे नहीं। उन्मत्त शासकों को नीचे लाने का इस देश में काम हुआ है और आगे भी होगा। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि इस तरह हो। इसलिए तुरत विधान सभा को भंग करें, नए चुनाव की तैयारी करें और जन आन्दोलन जो उभर कर आया है उसे मनुष्य के रूप में

- श्री राम सहाय पांडे : (राजनन्दगांव)
कभी कभी राजनीति के परिवेश में यह भाष्य करना बड़ा कठिन होता है कि इस राजनीति का अर्थ क्या है ? क्या यह है कि आन्दोलन चले, सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व के परिवेश से बाहर निकल कर लगी हुई आग को और भड़का दें या जनतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए अपने दायित्व को अपने आप में आह्वान करें या कोई बात अगर सही हो रही है तो उसका समर्थन हो और सही नहीं हो रही है तो उसका विरोध हो ? मैंने इसलिए यह कहा कि हमें बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ जब श्री जय प्रकाश जी जिनका बड़ा आदर मारे देश में है वह वहां गए और विद्यार्थियों का आह्वान करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देखते हुए उन्हें चाहिये कि कालेज छोड़ दें और सड़कों पर आ जाए। मैं दृष्टिकोण की बात कहता हूँ, उनकी निन्दा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सम्भव है उन के दृष्टिकोण से यह आह्वान उचित हो और उनके अविचार

को मित्र करने का प्रयास भी उन्होंने किया। मोरारजी भाई ने कल ही कहा—उन को भी मदन बड़े आदर भाव से देखता है चाहे वह हमारे साथ हो या विरोध में हो—कि जो कुछ हो रहा है उसके लिए अब हमारे पास कुछ नहीं रहा, केवल इतना ही रह गया है कि हम आमरण अनशन करें।

श्री इय्यामन्मथन विश्व यह घोषणा उन्होंने नहीं की।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय लेकिन हमें यह सुन कर अच्छा नहीं लगा। दुब दुआ कि क्या परिस्थिति ऐसी आ गई है कि हमारे राष्ट्र नेता को अनशन करने की बात संचरी पड़े या सर्वोदय नेता श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण उनका आह्वान करने की स्थिति में आ गए हैं। क्रकस आफ दी प्राबलैम यही है।

हमारे जो विद्यार्थी मारे गए हैं उन के प्रति स्वयं संवेदना की भावना प्रकट करते हैं। आखिर कोई न कोई निराकरण होना चाहिये, उन की जान गई, इस को निरर्थक नहीं मानना चाहिये—यह दृष्टिकोण मैं स्वयं अपने आप में मानता हूँ। आखिर राष्ट्रपति का शासन यहाँ क्यों लागू किया गया, किन लिये लागू किया गया? जब पता चला कि नामन में भ्रष्टाचार का गोलवाला है, भ्रष्टाचार कहीं रूख गया है यहाँ नहीं बढ़ रहा है या विनश्वर हो रहा है, तो क्या हम ने भी कभी कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है, हम ने कभी ऐसा नहीं कहा और ऐसे भ्रष्टाचार के प्रति यदि सारे देश के विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन करेंगे तो हम उस का समर्थन करेंगे। आज भ्रष्टाचार ने देश को खोखला कर दिया है...

श्री इय्यामन्मथन विश्व एम्बेवायरो कमीशन क्यों नहीं बिटाने हैं?

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय एम्बेवायरी कमीशन भी कष्ट है, उन की फायडिजि भी कुछ नहीं है। भ्रष्टाचार जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र को स्पर्श करता हो, राजनीति हो, नैतिक हो, आर्थिक हो या धन से सबब रखता हो, जहाँ भी भ्रष्टाचार है समाज सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल सकता। हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार की कमी होने लगे भी जितना सार्वाधिकार है उसी चीज की कमी नहीं है लेकिन हम स्वीकार करने हैं कि कहीं न कहीं भ्रष्टाचार है, कहीं न कहीं मुनाफाखोरी है, कहीं न कहीं एजडन्टेशन है, कहीं न कहीं माल छिपा हुआ है माल पहुँच नहीं पाता है, कभी कभी यह भी होता है कि माल लदा हुआ है, जहाज पर मान लदा हुआ है—एक आवाहन मजदूरों को दिया गया—अनलोडिंग रुक गई। लोकोमोटिव को भी इस में घसीटता हूँ, महाराष्ट्र को भ्रष्टाचार ज रहा था, मुझे तारीख याद है, लोकोमोटिव न स्ट्राइक कर दी, नतीजा यह हुआ कि माल लेट पहुँचा। जब इस तरह का वातावरण देश में पैदा हो जाता है तब हमारी गह उच्छा है, हमारे मन की यह भावना है कि हम इस खतरनाक स्थिति को देखते हुए, उपभोक्ता दुई आग को देखते हुए धक्कती दुई भावनाओं को देखते हुये, यह न समझे कि इस समस्या के समाधान की हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, हम सामूहिक दायित्व को भुना नहीं सकते। ऐन मौके पर नोट हुए तन्मध पर या सी० पी० एम० पर लाइन लगायेगे तो देश में आग और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगी।

लेकिन विद्यार्थियों के प्रति इस अवसर पर श्री जयप्रकाश बाबू ने जो विचार प्रकट किये, उस का एक दृष्टिकोण यह भी हो सकता था कि मैं ग्रहमदावाद आया हूँ—जैसे औराबादी कान्ड के अवसर पर गांधी जी ने किया था, उन्होंने आन्दोलन वापस लिया था

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

और कहा था कि, हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही हुई है। उस समय पुलिस स्टेशन जलागे गये थे, यद्यपि उस समय धर्म पुलिस स्टेशन अग्रेजों के थे, फिर भी उन्होंने आन्दोलन वापस ले लिया था, उसी तरह गजप्रकाश नारायण जी भी वह सबते थे—पेरे प्यारे विचारधारा, हम तुम्हारे साथ है, आत्मा से, कर्म से, विचारों से, भावनाओं से, तुम आन्दोलन बन्द कर दो, हम सरकार पर नैतिक प्रेशर बन्द कर दो, हम सरकार पर नैतिक प्रेशर डालेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is there anything of morality left in your Government? Whom are you sermonising?

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : यह एक दृष्टि कोण हो सकता था। जय प्रकाश नारायण बाबू जब भिण्ड और मुरैता के डाकुओं का हृदय परिवर्तन कर सकते थे तो यहां भी उसी दृष्टिकोण का उपयोग कर सकते थे। उस समय भी हम ने उन का समर्थन किया था और आज भी हम उन का समर्थन करते..

श्री समर गुहा : डाकुओं का हो सकता है, लेकिन पोलिटिकल डाकुओं का नहीं हो सकता।

They are for letter than politicians like you.

श्री रामसहाय पांडेय : उस समय हम ने उन का समर्थन किया और उन डाकुओं को एक अच्छा नागरिक बनाने का प्रयास था, जो प्रक्रिया थी उस में हम ने सहयोग दिया।

एक यह भी दृष्टिकोण भी हो सकता था कि वे कहते कि हम यहां से नहीं जायेंगे, जब तक तुम अपना आन्दोलन वापिस नहीं सोचे, हम सरकार पर नैतिक प्रेशर डालेंगे कि विधान सभा खोल कर दी जाये।

मोरारजी भाई का भी एक दृष्टिकोण है—लेकिन मोरारजी भाई राजनीति में विनोबा भावे नहीं हैं, जय प्रकाश नारायण नहीं हैं—उन के मंत्रित्व-काल में भी 117 लोग मारे गये थे, लेकिन आज वह अनशन की बात कर रहे थे।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : उस वक्त पंडित जी ने आवाज उठाई थी, उस वक्त भी हम ने आवाज उठाई थी।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : लेकिन हम में और आप में फर्क क्या है (अध्यक्ष) . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: There is a great difference. He is in the ruling party; we are in the Opposition. He says: What is the difference between him and Prof. Dandavate?

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : लेकिन अभी कल तक तो हम और आप साथ-साथ थे। यह सब कांग्रेस की प्रोडक्ट है—मधु दण्डवते जी मैं आप को कह रहा हूँ—हम में और आप में कोई फर्क नहीं।

श्री मधु दण्डवते : वह कांग्रेस आजादी के पहले की नीति कांग्रेस थी.. (अध्यक्ष)

श्री समर गुहा : यह नेता जी की कांग्रेस की प्रोडक्ट है।

एक सामंतीय सदस्य : उन बेचारों को क्यों बीच में लाते हैं। उस तरफ कम्युनिस्टों की प्रोडक्ट है और डम तरफ गांधी जी और नेता जी की प्रोडक्ट है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि वे विद्यार्थियों से कहते कि तुम आन्दोलन वापस लो। मैं अहमदाबाद आया हूँ—मैं इस सरकार पर नैतिक प्रेशर डालूंगा। कांग्रेस (श्री) के यहां तीन-चार सदस्य हैं, उस के बावजूद भी मोरारजी भाई का व्यक्तित्व आज भी बहुत ऊंचा है,

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे]

हम उन की बहुत इज्जत करत है व कहते है कि मैं इस हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन का विरोध करता हूँ । यह आन्दोलन जिस का श्रीगणेश गुजरात में हुआ है — गुजरात एक शान्तिस्थली मानी जाती है, आज भी रवि शंकर जी महाराज वहाँ बैठे हुए है, जो भारत शिरोमणि है, जिन को देख कर श्रद्धा उमड़ आती है । गुजरात की कुछ परम्परायें भी है, गुजरात एक शांति प्रिय स्थान है—ऐसे गुजरात में इस तरह की घटनाये हो, इस से हमारा मिरलज्जा से झुक जाता है और मन को दुख भी होता है । लेकिन यह मत भूलिये—गुजरात में आरम्भ होने वाला यह आन्दोलन लोकतन्त्र को ले डुबेगा । आज हम ने सुना कि सूरत में किसी का मुण्डन करने के गधे पर बैठाया गया और गधे ने भी ले जाने से “ना” कर दी

SHRI SAMAR GUHA It is much more humane and much more dignified than killing youngmen every day, every morning and every evening.

14 49 hrs

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर जनतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिए सामाहिक दायित्व तब समझा और डाला तब चले दिया आप हमें नाछित करे और हम आप को लाच्छित करे — इस से जनकी स्वच्छ परम्परा स्थापित नहीं होगी । जहाँ तक भ्रष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है—हम आप के साथ हैं । अगर आप ने कोई आवाज उठाई है जो एक अच्छी बात है तो शामक दल का कर्तव्य है कि उस को स्वीकार करे , क्योंकि जनतन्त्र और लोकतन्त्र में विरोधी दल का सम्मान-पूर्वक स्थान है—हम इस परम्परा को मानते हैं । तो फिर आप भी हृदय पर हाथ रख कर देखिये क्या आप ने अपने दायित्व का निर्वाह किया है या कर रहे हैं । चलो

हम नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप करते हैं क्या ? आप लगाना बहुत आसान है , लेकिन ममाधान करना बहुत कठिन है । यह दायित्व उम के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा है, जिस को जनता ने यह दायित्व दिया है । मैं समझता हूँ अगर आप इस राय से मुतफिक है, आप इस को स्वीकार करते है कि गुजरात के सदन को भग कर देना चाहिये, उस के भग करने से शान्ति आती है तो एक मिनट में उसे भग कर देना चाहिये .

श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र : हम लोग इस मामले में बिलकुल एमरत है ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे और एक और अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को भी चाहिये कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को बुला ले उन से परामर्श भी कर ले क्यों कि प्रश्न किसी एक को गधे पर बठाने में या जबरदस्ती इस्तीफा लेने में हल नहीं होना होगा और यह भी भयंकर है कि गोली चलाने से भी नहीं होगा, फौज बुलाने से भी नहीं होगा लेकिन यह भी एक मोरल इयुटि तमब पर लोकतन्त्र को चनाने की यदि यह गबया बिगड गई, चाहे हम भी उस के साथ ही क्यों न हो फिर बन नहीं सकती यह लोकतन्त्र की प्रतिभा अगर टटी तो सब के लिये टूटेगी हम को खुशी नहीं होना अगर गोली चलायी जाय जब कि अनाज की कमी हो , भ्रष्टाचार हो, अनाज का वितरण ठीक ठीक से न हो सके, हमें यह अच्छा नहीं लगता जब हम एक इस बात को सोचते हैं । तो अपने में एक ऐसा कर्प्स पैदा होता है कि कैसे इस का साधान होगा । और जब में अनुभव करना हूँ कि हमारे ही क्षेत्र में लोग कहते हैं कि हम ने आप को बोट दिया हम अनाज नहीं मिलता है तो हमें दुख होता है और देखना होता है कि क्या बात है । मैं विरोधी दलों से अपील करता हूँ कि आप एक राउण्ड टेबल कानफ्रेंस में बैठ कर कुछ मौलिक सौगत में सर्वाधिक

[श्री राम सहाय बापडे]

बातों का निर्णय करें, बनजाय इसके धार को और सड़कार्ये जितनी आप के पास शक्ति है, हम कहते हैं कि वह शक्ति आप की और बड़े, आप की जितनी शक्ति बड़ेगी हम उतने ही घलट होगे और आप की बात मानी जायेगी लेकिन आप ने अगर उस प्रतिभा को छोड़ने की कोशिश की तो हम पर आप के व्यक्तित्व का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

एक यह प्रश्न नवनिर्माण समिति के विद्यार्थियों में पूछा जा सकता है कि इस की क्या गारन्टी कि विधान सभा के भग करने के बाद भी यह हिंसा की रायवाही नहीं चलेगी अगर कुछ लोग, नेता लोग और सब लोग पहाड़ी बैठे हैं और गुजरात में है सब इस तरह के वातावरण निर्माण में सहयोग दें और आश्वासन दें कि जिम्मा को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा तो साम्या का समाधान निम्न सकता है। सर्वोच्च प्रश्न है शान्ति और उम प्रतिभा की रक्षा करना जो हमारा सर्वोच्च कर्तव्य है कि जिस की रक्षा यानी लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा हम चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि न तो मोरारजी भाई के अनशन को आवश्यक कला पड़े, न जयप्रकाश नागयण को यह कहने की आवश्यकता पड़े कि कालेज छोड़ दो। बहुत आसान है इस प्रकार की बात कह देना। लेकिन जब कालेज छोड़ देंगे, लड़के, मान लीजिये यह शासक दल बन को उधर बैठे, तो फिर आप भी नहीं ठहर सकते उम प्रवाह में। हमें एक ऐसे स्थायित्व को जन्म देना है सकल्प शक्ति और प्रतिभा जो बनी हुई है उस को बनाये रखना है उस का औचित्य बनाये रखना है ताकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह प्रतिभा टूट जाय, भग हो जाय और हम अपने दायित्व से विमुख हो जायें।

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nil-giris) Mr. Chairman, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Statutory Resolution seeking the approval of this House for the issuance of Presidential Proclamation in relation to the State of Gujarat.

Sir here I am reminded of the word nemesis you must be aware of the fact that at the instigation of ruling Congress Party here, Shri Chimanbhai Patel and his friends defected from the Congress Organisation Party and brought down the Hitendra Desai Ministry. Though Shri Chimanbhai Patel might have entertained the hope of succeeding Shri Hitendra Desai as the Chief Minister the Central Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi nominated Shri Ghanshyam Oza as the Chief Minister of Gujarat. He was not an elected member of the Gujarat State Assembly but still he was made the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Having gained the experience in toppling Hitendra Desai Ministry, Shri Chimanbhai Patel and his friends could not keep quite. It is common knowledge that Shri Chimanbhai Patel was instrumental in bringing the fall of Oza Ministry. Shri Chimanbhai Patel did not allow the Oza Ministry to last even for two years. He fulfilled the ambition of becoming the Chief Minister of Gujarat. But nemesis overtook him and he could not rule the State even for six months. Shri Chimanbhai Patel it is pathetic that the ruling party was made to resign by the people of Gujarat. He has also been expelled from the ruling Congress Party. Sir Members here speak of the corrupt practices indulged in by Shri Chimanbhai Patel after he has been expelled from the Congress Party.

Sir, it has been accepted by all, including the ruling party here, that the movement against the Government in Gujarat was spontaneous and was not backed by any political parties. The movement spearheaded by Nava Nirman Samiti was based on the fact that enough foodgrains were not available to the people. The supply being made available to them through fair-price shops was so meagre that it was not enough even for one meal a day. Sir there was bumper harvest of ground-nut crop. In spite of that the price of groundnut oil, which is the staple food of the people of Gujarat did not come down. What was the reason? It has been reported in the Press that at the instance of the ruling party here Chimanbhai Patel Ministry allowed the traders to hoard the groundnut and the traders were pleased to donate substantial funds to the election fund of the ruling Congress Party. It has also been reported that the people of Gujarat felt that Shri Chimanbhai Patel also made money. The people of Gujarat, unable to bear the pangs of hunger and not being able to tolerate the widespread corruption, rose as one man demanding the removal of Chimanbhai Patel Ministry. The Central Government might have thought that the people of Gujarat were mere Sabarmathi goats, but they have become Gir Forest lions whom the Central Government have not been able to appease, in spite of using repressive measures with the help of Police and Army. The people who demanded food got bullets. The people who wanted corruption to be rooted out from public life were subjected to police firing. It is said that more than 100 young men have lost their lives and thousands of people have been injured in police firings. The Central Government on the face of determined efforts of the people of Gujarat was compelled to impose the President's rule, after making Chimanbhai Patel resign from chief ministership.

Sir, after he was expelled from the Congress, Shri Chimanbhai Patel has

stated that he wanted 15000 tonnes of foodgrains immediately to tide over the situation, but the Central Government did not supply the required quantity of foodgrains. He did not say this when he was in power. The wholesale trade in foodgrains has been taken over by the Central Government and it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to distribute foodgrains properly and adequately to all the deficit areas in the country. Previously it was all right for the Central Government to blame the traders for hoarding foodgrains and for improper distribution of foodgrains. Now the Central Government cannot afford to blame either the private traders nor the Opposition parties for violent agitations against paucity of foodgrains. The blame for food agitation rests squarely on the Central Government. If the Central Government had rushed foodgrains to the people of Gujarat in time such a serious situation would not have arisen.

If the Central Government were not in a position to do this, it could have allowed at least the surplus states in foodgrains to rush foodgrains to the State of Gujarat. For example, my Government in Tamil Nadu have not only made the State self-sufficient in foodgrains but also a surplus State. Even though the Tamil Nadu Government was in a position to rush foodgrains to Gujarat, and such other deficit States, the Central Government intervened and directed that the surplus should first come to the Central pool. A neighbouring surplus State will have to remain a silent spectator of the starvation deaths in the deficit State.

When the people of Gujarat are aggrieved and have risen in revolt, is it not the duty of the Prime Minister of the country to visit the State and try to understand the genuine difficulties of the people? Did she or her Home Minister visit the State of Gujarat when the turbulent situation prevailed there? No. She was busy in visiting Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, and Pondicherry and attending to the elec-

[J. Matha Gowder]

tions there and laying any number of foundation-stones. These seemed to be more important for her than understanding the problems of the people of Gujarāt. The ruling Congress Party, while blaming the Opposition Parties, including Congress Organisation Party for spreading violence in Gujarāt, had no compunction in joining hands with the Congress Organisation Party in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu for fighting the elections. Shrimati Indira Gandhi could not talk to the Opposition Leaders in Gujarāt, but the welcomed the alliance with Shri Kanaraj, the leader of Congress Organisation in Tamil Nadu. For political expediency, even the problems of the people are at a premium.

Sir, what do the people of Gujarāt want? They want the dissolution of the Assembly. Many members of the Assembly have resigned. Even at this state, the Central Government argue that the Assembly would not be dissolved as that would be submitting to violence. I would like to state that in this violence the people of Gujarāt only are losing their lives.

Before I conclude, I would like to know whether the Central Government have supplied at least now enough quantities of foodgrains to Gujarāt. If it has not been done, the Central Government should not make it a question of prestige, but ask the surplus States like Tamil Nadu to rush foodgrains to Gujarāt. Similarly instead of arguing that dissolution of the Assembly would be a submission to violence, the Central Government should dissolve the State Assembly in appreciation of the legitimate demands of the people of Gujarāt.

Sir, in conclusion, I would remind this House of Bharathiar's famous saying that if a single man is denied food he will not hesitate to destroy the whole world. Bearing this in mind, the Central Government should

rush enough foodgrains to the people of Gujarāt.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I rise to support the Resolution. Before I say anything in support of it, I would like to sympathise with the lives lost in the agitation launched in Gujarāt and I convey through you my heartfelt condolences to those bereaved families.

It is agreed on all hands that the short supply of essential commodities and price hike are the reasons for the agitation launched in Gujarāt. It is curious that this short supply of essential commodities and price hike could be the reasons for the agitation in Gujarāt because Gujarāt is supposed to be one of the affluent States in India.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is not.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It may not be that affluent as we understand by that term in reference to western countries, but is definitely a better off State so far as the Indian standard is concerned. Therefore, if price rise could not be a reason for agitation in Orissa or West Bengal.....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is not correct.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:....if shortage of essential commodities could not be a reason for agitation in Andhra or Tamil Nadu, I fail to understand how these two reasons could be the cause for agitation in Gujarāt. The reason lies elsewhere.

Today's newspapers give a very peculiar picture of agitation in Gujarāt, am reading from the *Motherland*. The headline reads 'MLA PARADED ON DONKEY WITH BLACK INK FACE'. Then it says:

The infuriated public dragged him"

one of the MLAs who refused to resign in deference to the wish of the agitators—

"out of his friend's house shaved him clean, blackened his face and tried to parade him on the back of a donkey".

Therefore, the sole question before this Parliament today is: should we surrender to mob rule or go by the established norm in the country? As you know, this is the only country in Asia where democracy could survive. Whichever country got independence in Asia after 1947, all those countries have been overruled by *coups-d'etat*. In no other country of Asia could democracy survive. It is only in India that we have now kept democracy alive. But that democracy has been attacked.

It is a very amusing thing to see how all cross interests have entered into a 'holy' alliance in Gujarat. The Marxists Communists were never there in Gujarat, but the moment the agitation was launched, one of the leaders of the Marxist Communist Party runs away to Gujarat to do whatever he can to fan the agitation. It is very interesting to know that all these cross interests have entered into a 'holy' alliance there.

What is the type of agitation we are seeing in Gujarat? From today's papers we get an account of the national properties that are being destroyed. They attacked government grain godowns, grain shops, oil depots, state transport buses looted grocery shops, fair price shops, remanged public and private property by stone throwing and arson. This is the nature of the agitation we are seeing in Gujarat. Will the members of the Opposition say whether the properties being destroyed are the property of an individual only or of the nation? Do these properties come out of mere wish or one has to work for creating them? If government property is being destroyed, certainly it has to be contained. But

we also expected the Opposition to condemn this destruction of national property. Unfortunately, not a single Member from the Opposition till now has condemned the destruction of national property. They say that the shortage of essential commodities is one of the reasons for this agitation. Do they not know that by this destruction one cannot produce but merely destroy? If we are to remove the reasons for this agitation, we are to produce. But unfortunately not a Member from the Opposition has given a call to the country to produce so that the reason for this agitation can be removed.

As I said, only in our country democracy survives, but the pre-conditions of democracy are being attacked by the Members of the Opposition. If we want democracy to survive, we must have respect for democracy. The people have accepted the democratic norms in the country. They have set up this Parliament; they have set up the Legislative Assemblies in the States. Whatever agitations they have, whatever digrences they have, they have a forum to ventilate their grievances. It is at their instance that they have given up this forum and they have jumped to the streets and taken up the methods of the streets to coerce others and scuttle the established norms of the country. But the Opposition must understand that this would not pay.

What was agitating my mind was who is financing this agitation. Only in today's newspapers I read that as many as 1,000 agitators are row in Delhi. Who is paying them the travelling expenses? Who is paying for their stay in Delhi? And they are determined not to go back to Gujarat unless and until the Gujarat Assembly is dissolved. Who are financing them?

AN HON. MEMBER: Your party.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Is it the students?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is your information? Please tell us.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: If you have patience I will tell you. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

AN HON. MEMBER: Because he is provoking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your turn comes. But please do not interrupt listen patiently.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: You may kindly remind them that whenever they speak we have patience to hear them even if they do not speak sense—I do not say nonsense—we hear them. We have that training and we have that respect for democracy and we know that if we want democracy to survive in India we must have that respect.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You have shown your respect for democracy in the Gaighat election.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I will come to Gaighat if time permits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go astray; stick to Gujarat. Do not get provoked.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It was published in the newspapers that the army was called out to help the civil administration. There were people to garland the army people. Who are those persons who were garlanding the army?

AN HON. MEMBER: Police constables.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Who are those people who have taken this extreme step of welcoming the army for this purpose? Is it that simple? From what class do those students who are reported to have garlanded them come? Do they come from the ex-

ploiting class? As you know, these students are supposed to have come from the affluent sections. As I was telling you, Gujarat happens to be a comparatively better-off State. And so, in this agitation, those people from the affluent sections have taken up the leadership.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not get away with the impression that all the students come from the affluent class. That is not correct.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May be that is your opinion. I hold this opinion that most of the students come from the affluent sections and that those who can afford to maintain their sons and daughters in city or a town do have some means and that they do not belong to the exploited classes. I hold this opinion that the student community, by and large, come from the affluent sections.

I will tell you what is the motive behind it. In Gujarat we have a lawfully constituted Government. Till now we have a lawfully constituted Assembly. Mob pressure is that the Assembly should be dissolved. If you want to hold the elections, you have to incur expenses and the national exchequer has to bear the burden. Therefore, a reasonable time should be given to see if normalcy returns and if that Assembly can serve the purpose for which it was constituted.

The hon. Member from the DMK tells us that since the Presidential election is to be held in August and since the Congress Party is in need of the votes of the Gujarat MLAs, they are not dissolving the Gujarat Assembly. We do have more than the requisite strength to get our candidate elected as President, Gujarat or no Gujarat. (Interruptions). That is no reason for not dissolving the Assembly. There should not be any surrender to mob rule. If they believe that they can force the Government to take this decision they are suffering from some mistakes.

Every one will remember that the hon. Member Shri Morarji Desai was elected to this House in 1971. But he refrained from functioning in this House. Only the other day he broke his silence. The country was given to understand that he had given up politics and had taken to astrology and all the time he was prophesying that Shrimati Indira Gandhi would be out of office in 18 months. That period ended with February 1974. That astrological prediction had been repeated by him all the time.

Now, Sir, that did not come true. February has already passed by. It seems that Shrimati Indira Gandhi will continue in office....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): He might have meant February 1976.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Therein, perhaps lies the root of all the evils. Sir, in Gujarat, the Syndicate happens to be the Opposition Party. Shri Morarji Desai prophesied that Shrimati Indira Gandhi would go out of office in eighteen months time. He found no symptoms that the Indian people would like the Prime Minister to go out of office. Only the other day, we had elections, in the biggest State of the country, Uttar Pradesh, as well as in Orissa. The people's mandate was with Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Out of 188 Members, the Congress has 140 Members. Nobody knew that Shri Chimanbhai Patel's Ministry would go out of office within two or three months time. If that can happen, in the same manner....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can say all this when your turn comes. Why do you want to interrupt? You will get a chance. You can say all this when your turn comes. Let us observe some decorum. It is not within the Rules. Please do not repeat. No running commentary is allowed.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Whenever I interrupt, you stop me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot interrupt. Please read Rule 349.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: It is the right of every Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not so.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, once again, the country reposed faith in Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They could not stand this. Therefore, there was this necessity of just putting a new force into the agitation. Shri Morarji Desai, somehow or other, made that agitation successful. If it is his dream that he can bring about the fall of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, through this agitation in Gujarat, he is merely having a mid-summer night's dream.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, on a point of order. Is he speaking on the President's Rule or Shri Morarji Desai. I fail to understand. Is it allowed under the Rules?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I submit that this agitation is hundred per cent politically motivated. The political parties, including the Syndicate, who have been condemned by the people more than once, times without number, are trying to survive politically through this agitation.

When I went to my residence to take my lunch, I found this Appeal. This appeal is full of nonsense and stupid English. I presume this has been sent to every Member of Parliament. This is a printed appeal. I would like to read out the last two paragraphs.

"Our Government gave national awards to films showing BLACK MARKETING, CORRUPTION Etc., e.g. "JAGTE-RAHO" but for giving advice to others and till today they kept themselves in SLEEP as they have licences.

But, today this NAVNIRMAN MOVEMENT is to make everybody

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

JAGTE RAHO. I request and appeal to all to have a REVOLUTION with a word a real slogan "INQLAB ZINDABAD."

STARY TODAY A FIGHT TO FINISH GAME."

So, the question is wherefrom all this money starts coming from. This is hundred per cent politically-motivated agitation.

Therefore, I support this Resolution and I say that the lawfully constituted Assembly must be given a chance to survive. If there is any chance of this Assembly functioning, it must be given that chance to function. Otherwise, let peace be restored first and then let the House be dissolved.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, this discussion on the Statutory Resolution would have taken place on the floor of this House much earlier but for the fact that several notices from the members of the opposition parties, including that of mine, were not admitted.

MR CHAIRMAN: For want of sufficient strength.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, you must apply the rule strictly to you also. This remark is against the rules. You should be there to follow and regulate the rules.

I am sorry to say that while Gujarat is burning, the Neros in Delhi are fiddling. At the outset, I deeply mourn the death of those innocent persons who have been killed by police firings and those innocent persons who have become invalid or infirm due to injuries by police firing during the agitation against the price rise, against the non-availability of foodgrains and essential articles of life, against corruption and against non-dissolution of the State Legislature in Gujarat. I express my condolences to the bereaved families and I also express my deep sympathies to

those persons who were injured during the agitation.

I would like to congratulate the people of Gujarat in general, and the students and teachers in the colleges and universities in particular for having initiated, organised and continued the agitation, which has resulted in the resignation of the Chamanbhai Government, the imposition of President's Rule and the removal of ban on inter-State movement of coarse grains.

According to a survey made by one Professor of the Gujarat School of Social Sciences, 53 per cent of the students of Gujarat are missing a meal every day. While this is the position, three more batallions were deployed after 6th March to unleash force on the people of Gujarat with the help of SAP, BSF, CRP and even the army. Yet, it is a matter for rejoicing that these forces have not been able to cow down the spirit of the people of Gujarat or the students and teachers of Gujarat. That is why I take this opportunity to congratulate those brave people and the students of Gujarat.

Today, it has appeared in the press that the Baroda unit of the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti has made a charge in a statement in Delhi University that the Centre was spending huge amounts of money to purchase the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti leaders but the tactics of the ruling party have not succeeded in creating a rift amongst the rank and file of the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti. That is why I once again congratulate the students of the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti.

There was President's Rule in Gujarat from May, 1971 to March, 1972. While speaking on the Resolution of the President's Rule in Gujarat, I pointed out to the House how the stable and clean Congress (O) Government headed by Shri Hitendra Desai was made to fall by defections based on corruption. In March, 1972,

the Assembly elections were held and the ruling party got 140 seats in a House of 168 seats. At that time, there was the Indira wave due to *Garihi Hatao* slogan. The Prime Minister during her tour of Gujarat promised to the people of Gujarat that if her party was voted to power, the dispute regarding Narmada water would be solved. Neither *Garihi* has been hataed nor the Prime Minister has given her award on the Narmada water dispute.

The Ghanshyam Oza Government was made to fall by defections from one group, that is, from Mr. Oza group to Mr. Chimanbhai Patel group, again, based on corruption. Mr. Chimanbhai Patel became the Chief Minister of Gujarat State against the will of the Prime Minister. May I tell the honourable House that before the fall of the Hitendra Desai Government, Gujarat was free from corruption. It is the ruling party which is responsible for introducing corruption in the State of Gujarat. The MLAs belonging to the ruling party have been hankering after power and position since they were elected in March, 1972. They have totally neglected the cause and welfare of the people of Gujarat. They have continued to violate all standards of morality of public life. They have failed to provide a clean, stable and good Government in the State of Gujarat. So, the people of Gujarat have lost confidence in the MLAs of the ruling party. They have lost their confidence in their capacity to provide a clean and good Government in the State of Gujarat.

At this juncture, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the forecast made or the warning given by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, on 21st May, 1947, in his prayer speech made at Patna in Bihar. It is in Gujarati but I have translated it into English because if I read it in Gujarati it will serve no purpose. I quote:

"Our power like British power cannot last at the point of a bayonet if the Congressmen cheat the people who have sacrificed their lot and suffered great hardships in getting Swaraj and, again, if the Congressmen become masters instead of servants of the people, then I venture to forecast after my long years of experience, I may or may not be alive, that there will be revolt in the country and the people will beat the persons wearing white cap, and some third power will take advantage of this situation."

This has exactly happened in the State of Gujarat. The people of Gujarat feel that, unless the Assembly is dissolved and fresh elections are held, there is no remedy; the President's rule is no remedy to root out corruption from Gujarat. The people of Gujarat have therefore, demanded that the suspended Assembly should be dissolved immediately and fresh elections should be held to get the people's verdict. The hon. Minister has said that he would not form a Ministry now; then he says that there would not be biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha from Gujarat. When 77 members have already resigned from a House of 168—and 47 belong to the ruling Congress—it is purely childish obstinacy. I should say, that the Assembly has not yet been dissolved.

AN HON. MEMBER: Foolish.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: You can also say 'foolish'.

श्री भोगेन्द्र शा ने कहा कि संसदवर्ती संग नही की जाती है क्यों कि मोरार जी भाई के आमरण अनशन की या ऐसी कुछ बात उन्हें ने बही ।

It is not a fact. If you go through today's paper, you will find that it is reported in the press that is go-

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

ing to start a 'moral action movement' if the Assembly is not dissolved. You, Mr. Chairman, said while speaking that this was a movement of goondas...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not say that this was a movement of goondas. What I said was, goondas have infiltrated into it. Please do not misquote me

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I would like to bring to the notice of the House that a member belonging to the ruling Congress killed three students and threw them into the creek. He is in the police custody. I do not want to say anything more. In the same way, recently, some days back, two students were killed in a meeting held by a Congress (R) member—they were killed by his men. Also in Ahmedabad a Congress (R) corporator opened fire on the students. He is in the police custody.

Mr. Ishaque was referring to violence. Has he condemned it? I do condemn violence resorted to by anybody, whether it is by these people or by anti-social elements, by anybody. The Navnirman Samiti is not composed of politicians. The politicians are exploiting the situation. These students do not belong to any political party. They have initiated this and that is why it is not right to blame the Opposition Party.

Dr. Mahipatray Mehta made a charge against Shri Babubhai Jasbhai Patel who was a Minister then and who is the President of our Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee

16 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do they refer to him? Have they got a person of his calibre in their ranks?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: One may ask a question as to why no inquiry was instituted when they are in power since 1972. That shows that his allegation has no truth at all.

I would like to make the following suggestions for immediate action by the Government.

(1) This has already been made and I am just reiterating. The Legislative Assembly should be dissolved immediately and fresh elections held without any loss of time.

(2) A judicial inquiry should be held into all the incidents of Police atrocities in all parts of Gujarat to cover all incidents of killing, injuries etc.

(3) Adequate compensation should be paid to the family members of the victims and the Government should provide them with continuous livelihood.

(4) A judicial probe should be made into the charges of corruption levelled against the former Ministers in the Oza and Chimanbhai Patel governments.

(5) All the persons arrested under MISA or DIR should be released immediately.

(6) The Government should supply adequate quantity of foodgrains in order to meet the requirements of the people entitled to foodgrains from fair-price shops at a uniform rate of 12 kg per head per month uninterruptedly. I say the 'entitled people' because those who are paying income-tax are not entitled to foodgrains from fair-price shops. Then the dealers who are registered under the Sales Tax Act are not entitled and some farmers who have one-sixth of the ceiling are not entitled.

I hope and trust that the Government would act upon my suggestions.

After solving the problem of Andhra Pradesh, according to the Prime Minister's choice, Shri Sarin, the Adviser....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They must know: they cannot do an Andhra to Gujarat.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: This is Mr. Chavda's six-point formula for Gujarat.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Mr. Sarin, after solving the problem of Andhra Pradesh, according to the Prime Minister's choice, has been awarded Padma Vibhushan, if I mistake not and now it is said that if he solves the problem of Gujarat, according to the Prime Minister's wish, he will be made the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. I do not know whether the title of Padma Vibhushan awarded to him—will be withdrawn if he does not succeed. My advice to Mr. Sarin, the Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat is that he should act in the national interest and advise the Prime Minister to dissolve the suspended Assembly immediately and to give her award on the Narmada river issue.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): I have great sympathies for the large number of boys and the people who have lost their lives, limbs and property. Sir, I want to restrict myself to the objectivity and truth and I would like to give an account of what actually happened and what we could do in prudence. The start of all this matter was almost in an insignificant place. It was in Morbi where a small group of boys protested against the increased food bill of mess. The Minister in charge, Mr. Iyasha Begum was a little firm and she insisted that the cost of it should be borne by the parents and not by the State. From that the agitation moved to Ahmedabad Engineering College and now centres but it was not noticeable. In Bardoli certain raids were being carried out on account of levy and the farmers took to agitation and certain groups coun-

teracted; that agitation came to an end comparatively in a short time but the facts of it did have certain enhancement of student movement and student agitation.

16.08 hrs.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi in the Chair)

We must accept that it was not solely one group or any individual who has been involved. High prices and shortages were the factors which were at the bottom of the frayed tempers. The high price phenomena has been universal and it has affected everybody in India to a great extent particularly because we in India have living standards which are only marginal and do not have any surplus to pay for the difference. People suffer great hardship and this hardship is more in India comparatively because their income has not correspondingly advanced as it has advanced in certain other countries. The people's mind was so much frustrated that at that point they found that the high expectations which they had were not met. There were low productions, low food availability, inadequate supply of essential commodities. They thought this could be had from neighbouring States and this was one of the effective ways they were thinking how this problem could be solved. Monopoly procurement of foodgrains and inter-State restrictions had adverse effect on a State like Gujarat which is deficit in food but is surplus in agricultural production. It is essentially a cash crop State where items like cotton, groundnut, oilseeds, tobacco, karyana, spices etc. are produced that yielded a better return to investors. They were rather prepared to produce such items as had a higher market value. The movements of the products from Gujarat had not only been free but Central Government and State Government insisted on their remaining free and to that extent Gujarat people felt frustrated that whatever they produce are allowed to be taken out of the State freely.

Shri D. D. Desai]

Whatever they have to get, there is restriction.

This is one of the things on which the people have been fighting. We must recognise that some solution by this august House will have to be found out.

Regarding the agitation, one was against the Education Minister. Subsequently it was against the Civil Supplies Minister. The agitation was, in fact, to send them out or remove them from their portfolios. First the portfolio of the Civil Supplies Minister was taken out. At that point of time some power hungry people—I must concede that partly the blame of promoting agitation is on our side also—and some of our own party people joined hands with the other people for removing the ministers. By encouraging an agitation to an extent, everybody had thought initially, that it could be controlled. But, slowly, it reached a stage from where it became almost impossible to control it. We have conceded the point of removing the Chief Minister and that President's Rule should be imposed. And therefore, to-day, we have the President's Rule. This is according to the wishes of the people of Gujarat. The main difficulty of the ruling party is that the demands have come in instalments. Up to what point this demand should be considered? Whether the demand of the people, particularly, of students, for dissolution of the Assembly should be accepted? If that is accepted, would it solve the problem? Would it result in holding a fresh election? Here comes the judgment and without hesitation agree to dissolution. In retrospect we cannot say that we have not conceded the demands. We have to concede it up to dissolution point. The last of their demands was for the removal of the Chief Minister himself and we did concede it.

I have some information which might interest this House. Since 1837 the State had no Chief Minister from

the rural area and that too from among the farmers. So far as Gujarat is concerned, its governance was concentrated in the hands of the urban people. To that extent it carried the impression that greater representation was from the non rural non-farmers community.

Regarding coming into power of Shri Chimanbhai, this was controversial. To become Chief Minister, to my knowledge, he did not resort to corruption. The fact is that in the party we had two people who were so abrasive and that gave support to this gentleman. This had also resulted in a certain amount of embarrassment both to the Centre and to the people who were associated with or who would like to support him. There has been complaint that the agitation was directed against corruption. I would say like this. We should find out alternative legal ways for meeting the election expenses. Whether it is this party or any other party, that is immaterial, the money can come from two sources only—one from foreign sources and the other from black market sources. Now, neither of these two sources is acceptable to us and we have to dispense with them at the earliest possible date and resort to a legal method of donations. I remember in the past we used to donate money and get the receipt and the accounts were audited and subsequently passed by General Body.

We are talking about democracy and we do concede that 140 people were elected democratically. We do concede that the method of violence is not the right approach to a problem. Destroying one's own property is not rational. But I would not condemn—because no one would like to beat one's own wife or children or destroy on furniture utensils and so on if alternative ways of expressing frustration were effective.

Now I skip over some of the items and come to the 'solution' of the problem. The solution lies in increasing productivity, removing unemployment and giving a definite amount of im-

petus to our economy. For doing this we have a large number of possibilities and from among them we should consider the farm productivity which is at present dependant on rain gods. We should develop irrigation facilities and electric power. Early building of Naygaon dam on the river Narbada will alone result in a saving of 2 million tonnes of crude oil worth Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange annually.

Sir, since you are repeatedly ringing the bell and as I am in the habit of sitting down on the very first bell I discontinue my speech here and thank the Chair for giving me the extra time.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for accommodating me for a few minutes. I as an independent unattached Member have many disadvantages but one advantage that I have in a situation like this is that I can be very detached. I do not have any vested interest like any other political party. If I use that advantage I could very rightly tell my ruling party friends that the Government in the case of Gujarat is behaving foolishly, idiotically and criminally. That is making a fetish of the Constitution and constitutional procedures. The fact remains that there has been a mass upsurge. The Government are behaving foolishly when they credit the entire Opposition parties with this mass upsurge. On the one hand, they say that the Opposition has no moorings anywhere, we have a massive mandate; on the other they say that the Opposition parties have been so successful in managing and staging such a big crisis. When they say this, they are paying a compliment to the Opposition parties.

The fact of the situation in Gujarat is that there the political parties particularly have become absolutely irrelevant. Of course, later on the political parties are trying to cash in on the situation. But the fact remains that it was the people in general irrespective of political parties—in fact, they refused to listen to the political

parties—have risen in revolt basically because of shortages and then, of course, the rampant corruption. The talk of corruption has not been from the Opposition alone. Shri Chhimanbhai Patel, who has been thrown out of the Congress, is also talking today of corruption.

The fact remains that the Congress Government has become very insensitive to what people are saying. That is why people are reacting to the situation in the manner they are doing. It will be in the best interests of parliamentary institutions and in the interest of strengthening those institutions if the Government instead of making a fetish of whether the Constitution allows it or not, whether they have a majority or not, realise that there is a situation now delay in solving which can only add disgrace to it. If they act, and act with grace, the only solution left in Gujarat today is to dissolve the Assembly. If the Congress Government thinks that it is the opposition, the goonda elements, it is this political party or that political party which is cashing in on the miseries of the people, that will be known within six months.

Therefore, the best advice which can be given to the Congress Benches is that because the people's demand has become identified with the dissolution of the Assembly, they should not stand on constitutional procedures. There are precedents available. What did they do in Kerala long long ago? At that time, they acted on their own. At a certain stage when a certain legislature or a certain system loses the sanction of the people, that is the time when you must act. Even if this Parliament loses the people's sanction, even though the Congress may be in full strength, the Congress will lose the right to rule the country. Such a situation has arisen in Gujarat and demands appropriate action.

Why is it that in Gujarat alone the people are demanding dissolution of the Assembly? There is discontent in other parts of the country also. Obviously, there is much more to be seen than at the face of it. There is

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

deep-rooted resentment, deep-rooted dissatisfaction among the people and unless this demand is conceded, the people will not rest. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Congress and the Government that instead of adding more dead bodies to the already accumulated hundred, they seize this moment and act with grace, the only thing which is left for them to do.

श्री मूल मन्त्र द्वाया (पाली) : सभापति जी, सारे देश की आँखें गुजरात की ओर खसी हुई हैं और सारी राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ इस के लिए चिन्तित हैं कि गुजरात में शांति कैसे स्थापित हो। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब राजनीति में आप यह चाहते हैं कि सारी बातें क्रोध से प्रकट की जायें या हिंसा से प्रकट की जायें और उस आधार पर लोकतन्त्र को चलाया जा सकता है तो हमें वह रास्ता अख्तियार कर लेना चाहिए, इस से लोकतन्त्र को नुकसान ही होता है। जो लोग बोले हैं, मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि पहले आप की यह मांग थी कि वहाँ के शासन को भंग किया जाय। आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ और मैंने इस की चर्चा अखबारों में पढ़ी और ब्रिटेन के अखबारों में भी इस की चर्चा आयी जो मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ। एक हैं ब्रिटेनी सम्पादकाता, श्री वाल्टेयर्स इन्होंने अहमदाबाद की स्थिति का विश्लेषण करते हुए बताया कि गुजरात की स्थिति ख़ास की कसी को ले कर नहीं है जितनी भी वर्तमान कांग्रेस शासन को अपेक्ष्य करने के लिए हैं :

एक बात तो मानी मैंने जब कांग्रेस सरकार के लिए कहना चाहते थे तो सही बात थी उन्होंने आरोप लकये थे प्रवृत्ताचार के, उन की खास वितरण प्रणाली पर दोष लगाये थे, खास की उपसन्धि न होने का दोष लपक्या था। लेकिन उस दोष के बाद जब बात समाप्त हो गई तो जिस रूप से हिंसात्मक तरीके से काय लेना चाहते हैं, वह उचित

नहीं है क्योंकि राजनीति जब हिंसा का बाना पहन लेती है तो उस भीड़ में चिन्तन की शक्ति नहीं रह जाती। अगर सारे निर्णयनलयों में होने लगे तो मैं समझूँ कि लोकतन्त्र में विश्वास रखने वाली पार्टियाँ इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन को महत्व नहीं देती। लेकिन जो पार्टियाँ राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं स्थिति का या तो उन्हें विधान सभा में आन्दोलन का निर्णय करना चाहिए या संसद् में निर्णय करना चाहिए। लेकिन जो जन-आन्दोलन करके कहते हैं कि जनता का आन्दोलन हो गया और वह हिंसा का रूप धारण कर ले तो वह उचित नहीं है।

आन्ध्र में क्या हुआ ? जब आन्ध्र में हिंसात्मक तरीके से प्रदर्शन हुए तो स्थिति बिगड़ती ही गई बजाय सुधरने के। और जैसे ही वहाँ शांति स्थापित हुई तो वहाँ एक शासन भी हो गया और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की डिवाइड नहीं हुआ। सब काम ठीक हो गया। गांधी जी कहते थे कि जो बाध्य हो उस के साधन भी पब्लिश होने चाहिये। जो आप का उद्देश्य है उस की प्राप्ति के लिए जो साधन अख्तियार किये हैं वह भी पब्लिश होने चाहिये। लेकिन हिंसात्मक साधन अख्तियार कर के हम चाहते हैं कि देश में लोक तन्त्र कायम रहे तो सम्भव नहीं है। सम्भव नहीं है। लूटना, मेम्बरों को गधे पर बैठाना, उन से ऊबरवल्ली हस्तीक्रे लेना, इस तरह से देश भ्राने नहीं बढ़ सकता है। देश भ्राने बढ़ता है अहिंसात्मक तरीके से। गांधी जी ने जब चौरा चौरी का सत्याग्रह शुरू किया था और उन्होंने देखा कि हिंसा बढ़ रही है तो उन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन तुरन्त बन्द कर दिया था। लोकतन्त्र को चलाने वाले लोग जब वहाँ पर इस तरह से व्यवहार करते हैं और कहते हैं कि आन्दोलन है तो उस का निर्णय विधान सभा में करें, न कि सड़कों पर। लोगों को गधे पर बढ़ा कर उनका

मुंह काला करें, यह उचित नहीं है। आज के ही अखबार में था कि मेम्बरों को कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारा मुंह काला कर दिया जायगा, गधे पर बैठाया जायगा। मेम्बर लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चुन कर आये थे, उन का क्या कसूर था। लोगों ने कहा इन को गधे पर बैठाओ, इन से इस्तीफ़े ले लो। क्या यह लोकतांत्रिक तरीका है। हमें सोचना होगा। अगर हिंसा का प्रदर्शन करा है, गधों पर बैठा कर इस्तीफ़ा ले लेंगे तो क्या होगा? मान लीजिए विधान सभा भंग की जाती है, चुनाव होगा, फिर उसमें पाटियां आयेंगी तो पाटियों का निर्णय विधान सभा में ही क्यों नहीं कराने हैं। क्या उत्तेजित भीड़ चिन्तन कर सकती है? क्रोध में तो सोचने की शक्ति खत्म हो जाती है। सस्ती बाह्वाही लूटने के लिए सही बात को छिपा देती है।

हम मानते हैं कि देश में ख़ास संकट है, सारे देश में है। हम मानते हैं कि वितरण प्रणाली में कमियां हैं। लेकिन उस का यह तरीका नहीं है कि उसका राजनीतिक लाभ उठा कर कुछ पाटियां कहने लगे कि पहले शासन के खिलाफ़ भ्रष्टाचार के चार्ज थे, और अब घमकी दे कर लोगों से इस्तीफ़े ले लें। क्या इस तरह से लोकतन्त्र चलेगा? घमकी से लोकतन्त्र नहीं चल सकता है। लोकतन्त्र को मजबूती के साथ उन शक्तियों का मुकाबला करना चाहिए जो उस को झुकाना चाहती हैं। भ्रष्टाचार का तरीका जांच है। क्रोध और भाग उगलना नहीं है। जो शक्तियां लोकतन्त्र में आस्था और विश्वास रखती हों उन्हें इस प्रकार के हिंसात्मक कदम, गलत कार्यवाहियों को प्रोत्साहन और क्रोध में भाग उगलने का रास्ता अस्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिए। सरकार ने कहा कि शान्ति स्थापित करो तब कुछ सोचा जायगा। आन्दोलन के ऐजीटेशन के समय सारी पाटियां कहती थीं कि उस के टुकड़े कर दो क्योंकि वहां आन्दोलन हो रहा

है। आन्दोलन हुआ लेकिन पहले शान्ति स्थापित हुई और उस का नतीजा हुआ कि आज एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश बना हुआ है और एक शासन भी है। (व्यवधान) लोकतन्त्र के अन्दर हिंसात्मक आन्दोलनों के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए। हिंसा के सहारे किसी समस्या को हल कराने का कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए। चिन्तन और मनन से काम होना चाहिए। जो भी हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं उसको प्राप्त करने के लिये जो साधन हैं वे पवित्र होने चाहिये। अपनी बात कहने की ओर दूसरे की बात मुनने की हम में हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। राजनीतिक पाटियां इस स्थिति का गैर कानूनी तरीके से, अवांछित ढंग से लाभ उठाने की बात सोच रही हैं और घमकियां दे रही हैं। उनकी इन घमकियों के आगे हमें झुकना नहीं चाहिए। उपयुक्त समय पर जो भी सही कदम हो वही हम को उठाना चाहिए। इस तरह से ही हम सही ढंग से लोकतन्त्र को चला सकेंगे।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): My salutations to the valiant youths and the people of Gujarat, the land of Mahatma Gandhi, who have unfurled the banner of revolt against a venal and corrupt regime. The blood of the martyrs never goes in vain. I am sure the blood of the Gujarat martyrs will wipe out the cancerous caucus that has been ruling this country. What is happening in Gujarat notwithstanding the donkey ride it and the shaving of head etc., is a mass upsurge and the sooner the Government realise it the better it would be for the Government and the country. This is being misrepresented as sporadic acts of violence perpetrated by the so-called anti-social elements. Even Gandhiji was, at one time, branded as an anti-social element. You cannot call the youths, the professors, the students and the intelligentsia of Gujarat anti-social elements. The genesis is well-known. It all started as a student protest against

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

the rising food prices. The immediate cause was the mismanagement of the food economy, of which the soaring mess bills were only a minor consequence. What with unsatisfactory levy system and what with poor Central supplies, the urban ration shops were empty most of the time, while the open market prices were rising dizzily. As regards edible oil subsidised supplies were withdrawn. In this context I wish to quote what the correspondent of the Hindustan Times has to say in its issue of 5th March, 1974.

"In actual fact, it merely enabled the 'oil kings' to make a killing in return for a consideration. The size of this consideration and the number of its beneficiaries vary in the estimates one hears in Gujarat. But hardly anyone I met doubted that it was enormous or that the Congress Party's U.P. election funds got a significant share of it. Such lingering doubt as there is, is on whether Mr. Chimanbhai Patel was put up to it by others, with many, particularly his own friends, thinking that he was."

That was the background or stinking corruption against which the mob upsurge has taken place. This cannot be merely dismissed as some act of violence. If it comes to violence, I for one, feel that in history, a time comes when violence becomes a necessity. After all, the Bhagvad Gita, the summum bonum of Hindu philosophy teaches nothing but holy violence. If it becomes necessary, to wipe out this kind of necessity, to wipe out this kind of corrupt practices from public life. I would a hundred times, welcome violence. If elections are rigged, if majority is manipulated through black money, if corruption rages unabated, and as a cumulative consequences of all these, people groan under economic hardship, I ask, in all fairness, what other course is left open but violence? What other course is left open for ending this Parliamentary democracy? Has Parliamentary democracy solved any of these economic problems? Has

Parliamentary democracy solved the economic problems facing the country? Has it solved the problem in Gujarat? If not, democracy cannot be the last word on human intelligence. Certainly, a new political order has to emerge through violence, it necessary. If it is without violence, of course, it is always welcome.

To me, Gujarat, therefore, is the symptom. It is not the disease. This will soon pervade the body-politic and many a head will roll on the guillotine, unless the party in power takes notice of the straw in the wind. Sir, the Centre is exacerbating the situation in Gujarat by not dissolving the Assembly. I wonder what is now left of the Assembly. Out of 168 Members, 74 have already resigned. Does the Government propose to hold 74 by-election to the Assembly?

If we look at the precedents, we find in 1958, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the President of the Congress, the Nambudri pad Ministry was dismissed in Kerala and soon after followed the dissolution of the Kerala Assembly. If it is sauce for the gander, why is it not for the goose? The same Indira Gandhi is the Prime Minister of India. What inhibits her from doing the same thing now, in 1974 what she had done in 1958?

If we look at Orissa, the situation is more indefensible. In the wake of the fall of Shrimati Nandini Satpathy's Ministry as a pack of cards, even when the Opposition claimed that it had a strength of 75 and that it would be able to form a Ministry, the Assembly was dissolved in post-haste.

But, today, I ask Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, in all fairness, 'Why are you keeping the Gujarat Assembly in suspended animation? Sir, in the case of Gujarat, the Government is pursuing a policy of attrition. As somebody said, Mr. Sarin has been sent to Ahmedabad to pursue the same policy of attrition, and to bring about some kind of normalcy as was done in the

case of Andhra Pradesh. But Sir, the advisers of the Prime Minister are missing one significant fact. In Andhra Pradesh, a couple of disgruntled politicians were utilising the people for serving their own political ends. But here, the people of Gujarat are utilising the politicians for spear-heading the popular upsurge. So, none of these Machivellian tricks will be of any avail in Gujarat.

In conclusion, I would say that what is happening in Gujarat is most sickening. It reminds me of the most barbaric episode that have taken place on the Indian soil—police and army shooting at the least provocation during the British regime. Therefore, I would plead that there should be an end to all this. People's will must be respected. The Gujarat Assembly should be dissolved and fresh elections ordered so that Gujarat serves not only as a reminder but also as a pointer for the shape of things to come.

With these words, I oppose this resolution because of its lacuna that it does not recommend the dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have to make a submission. In the beginning the Chair was very liberal in the matter of time. Now it seems that you are axing time. May I make a suggestion or appeal that the time for this debate should be extended by at least one hour?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get your time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, I have been listening to the debate with great interest and I was surprised at the fact that no one referred to the constitutional enormity which this Government goes on perpetrating. When a Government which has an enormous majority, a strength of 114 in a House of 168 is unable to continue to manage the affairs of the State, the normal course would be dissolution. The Constitution does not say that President's Rule should be brought in on any

excuse. It should be brought in only when the administration in the States has completely collapsed.

In recommending President's rule did this Chief Minister admit that the administration had collapsed? Nobody had contended that the administration had ceased to exist. Law and order undoubtedly had become difficult but it is not the same thing as to say that there was complete lawlessness or that the Government was unable to maintain law and order. The same objection was raised when President's Rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh. There also the ruling party had a majority, but, because of certain internal dissensions, because of certain internal problems of the ruling party, it was felt best to give them a little rest to resolve their quarrels and, therefore, President's Rule was imposed till such time as they could once again be brought into power later so that under their auspices elections can be held. The same thing happened in Andhra Pradesh also, where the ruling party had a big majority. Even though law and order was still being maintained, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was allowed to resign and, on his recommendation, President's Rule was imposed. Is the Chief Minister a person whose advice must necessarily be accepted for the imposition of President's Rule? After all, it is the Governor who has to make that recommendation under the Constitution and in so doing exercise his independent judgment.

It would be interesting to know what arguments were advanced by the Governor of Gujarat to show that President's Rule had become unavoidable, because it was not unavoidable. If the then Chief Minister was not able to run his Government efficiently or run the Government at all, he should have resigned and automatically the dissolution would have followed. Why was this constitutional procedure not followed?

The students and teachers who led the agitation proclaimed that their dissatisfaction was against the Gov-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

ernment and that is why they harass and force the Congress MLAs to submit resignations. While I do not sympathize with this particular method of doing things, it clearly establishes the fact that the people are dissatisfied with that Congress Government. One ringing charge of the people, the students and the teachers was that corruption was rampant. Corruption was there even earlier. Then why did they make such a fetish of corruption? Because, corruption has grown to a volume never before seen in that State. Therefore, they said, this Government must go; the leader of this Government must go. That was accepted. The leader of the Government felt that there must have been something wrong. Otherwise, why should he resign? He still had a full majority of 114. But he resigned. If that resignation was justified on the ground that the people did not want him and his colleagues, the only proper and correct constitutional course was to resign and advise the Governor to hold fresh elections. This was the correct procedure. This has not been done.

Now, the Central Government is faced with a rather difficult decision. I agree it is quite right to take the view that no democracy can survive if we are to submit to mob violence or mob pressure. If force is going to be used to compel a Government to resign, I can understand that that is something which democratic forces must resist. At the same time, let it be realised that for two months now there has been lawlessness in the State for two months now there have been curfews imposed in something like 40 odd cities of Gujarat. Has anybody given any thought to the fact that there are thousands and thousands of daily wage earners in these cities for whom life has become impossible? They cannot work and earn and if they cannot, earn, what savings have they with them with which to buy ration, assuming rations were available? We sympathise undoubtedly with those who may be killed as a result of police firings

or any other reason. But far greater hardships are being suffered by the living and in particularly these poorer sections of the people and the lower-middle class people. Whenever there is such a period of instability and lawlessness in a city, it is the poorer sections of the people who suffer most.

What has to be done in these circumstances? Is there no justification for departing from what you might call a refusal to surrender to force? It is not as if the ruling party has particular respect for constitutional procedures and practices. As I have said at the outset, to them adherence to Constitution, adherence to democratic procedures, is something that has to be governed by convenience, by what they feel is expedient. I say, the same argument and expediency will justify, in the present circumstances, departing from the rule that you should not succumb to pressure because there are very good reasons for doing so. And those reasons are that it has been, found, even after the imposition of the President's Rule and the President's Rule has existed for a month even after accepting the resignation of Mr. Chimanbhai Patel and his Government, even after that, the law and order continues to be disturbed and the police have had to resort to firings almost daily and the people continue to die.

Is that the kind of situation you wish to continue? Is there not sufficient justification to depart from the principle that you must not yield to pressure? Supposing you do not yield to pressure and continue till the last Member of the Assembly is forced to resign, what will you have gained? The dissolution of the Assembly has got to come. There is no doubt about that because of one single fact that the people have established, that this agitation has established, that they do not want not only Mr. Chimanbhai Patel and his Government but also the present legislators. They consider that all these Congress MLAs in the State have acquired in the doings of the Chief Minister and his Government.

If that had not been the case, it was in their power to stop him from doing so. They did not do so. This is how the people view it.

It seems clear and it ought to be recognised that dissolution of the Assembly is unavoidable. Why not announce then that you will dissolve it as soon as normalcy returns? It is obvious that fresh elections be held until normalcy returns. Why do you insist that you will seriously consider whether the Assembly should be dissolved or not, only after normalcy returns? Announce today that the Assembly will be dissolved as soon as normalcy returns. This form of announcement will make an important difference. Simultaneously with it, you can order fresh elections. They will not take place overnight it takes time for fresh elections to be held. There is not the slightest doubt that an announcement of this kind, while retaining the importance to the return of normalcy which the Government wants, gives the definite promise of dissolution, that is to say, dissolution will take effect only when normalcy returns. I suggest that that is the proper course to adopt. That is the only way to bring about an early return to normalcy, so that the hardships through which thousands and thousands of poor people are passing can come to an early end. That is the only way in which the entire student world of Gujarat may be persuaded to go back to their studies; there is not a single university functioning today; there is not a single college which is functioning; most of the schools also in cities are closed. It all shows that this movement is not just a bubble or froth; there is something more solid behind this upsurge. There is no doubt that anti-social elements have taken advantage of disturbed conditions. Whenever such agitations are started, it is almost inevitable that anti-social elements would try to take hold of the situation. But today you are giving these anti-social elements the benefit of the cover of the students and teachers who do believe in non-violence. Of course

even students have had recourse to violence; they have done things which are totally inexcusable. But are we wanting to pursue the course which can only perpetuate this kind of situation or are we going to take a line which gives us a chance of bringing back normalcy. Even if you think that it will not end this disturbed situation, why not take a chance? Accept this particular demand the demand for dissolution of students and teachers and the people as a whole. Let it be realised that the students and teachers could not have had all this success, the people would not have put up with all the hardships that they are putting up with if in their heart of hearts they did not support the grievances which were being voiced by the students and teachers. This is a people's demand. There is no doubt about this. That being so, it seems to me that, without giving up the democratic principle, the principle without which democratic institutions cannot survive, that is to say, not to succumb to pressures, you may accept the course I have suggested. There are exceptional reasons here for deviating from that rule. I have already indicated those exceptional reasons. I think, an exception in this case should be made, and if it is made in the manner in which I have indicated that the Assembly will be dissolved as soon as normalcy returns I think all purposes would be served.

डा० कल्लास (बम्बई-दक्षिण): माननीय सभापति जी, गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति जी के शासन लागू करने का जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उस का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह विश्वास करता हूँ और भली प्रकार जानता हूँ कि श्यामनन्दन बाबू जैसे नेता, समर मुखर्जी जैसे सी० पी० आई० एम० के नेता भी मावसकर जी जैसे बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति जरूर इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को चाहते हैं। श्यामनन्दन बाबू तो सरकार में भी रह चुके हैं, उन्हें तो बोड़ी तटस्थता से, आम्बैविटलसी इस समस्या की ओर देखना चाहिये। गुजरात

[डा० कैलास]

के विद्यार्थी और शिक्षकों ने तथा गुजरात में रहनेवाली जनता ने मांग की थी कि मंत्री मंडल बर्खास्त किया जाये तो सरकार ने उस को मान लिया और वहा के मंत्री मंडल को बरखास्त किया। राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया गया। क्योंकि सरकार ने मंत्री मंडल बर्खास्त किया उस से सबके दिल में यह उ सह पैदा हुआ कि अब असम्वली को भंग की मांग पेश की जाये। मांग को जबर-दस्ती मनवाने के लिये जो हिंसा का वातावरण वहां पर पैदा किया गया—क्या इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है या क्या वे लोग यह नहीं करेंगे कि यह सरकार, आन्दोलनों से दब जाती है। यह भी हो सकता है कि जो डरा कर अपनी बात मनवाना चाहते हैं वे कल डा० कैलास के घर पर भी जा कर घेराब करके यह कहेंगे कि तुम पार्लियामेंट से इस्तीफा दे दो। आप मुझे बतलाइये इस प्रकार के वातावरण से क्या नतीजा निकलेगा? उन्होंने मांग की है कि गुजरात की विधान सभा को भंग किया जाय—अभी इस के लिये यह समय है या नहीं है, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता। इस में कोई शक नहीं उन की मांग जायज भी कही जा सकती है, लोगों ने मांग रखी है, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा है कि मुझे इसकी कोई मोह नहीं है, मैं झूठी प्रेस्टिज के लिये नहीं लड़ रही हूँ, लेकिन जब तक वहां शान्ति स्थापित नहीं हो जाती तब तक कैसे इस प्रश्न का विचार किया जा सकेगा। सभापति जी, मैं ही, नहीं, यहां पर सभी सभासदों ने यह कहा है कि सरकार को हिंसा से कभी दबना नहीं चाहिये, गुण्डा-गर्दी के सामने झुकना नहीं चाहिये—तो आज जब कि वहां पर इस तरह का हिंसा का वातावरण चल रहा हो, अशान्ति फैली हुई हो—सरकार को क्या बिना सोचे-समझे बब जाना चाहिये? केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार का निर्णय एक दम लेना चाहिये या शान्ति स्थापित हो तब लेना चाहिये—केवल

इतना सा प्रश्न है जो हमें सुलझाना है—तो इस के लिये सीधा सा उपाय तो यह ही हो सकता है कि अगर वहां पर 48 घंटे या 72 घंटे के लिये शान्ति हो जाती है तो जरूर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी...

श्री इय्याम्बन्धन भिन्न : तीन दिन तक शान्ति रही।

डा० कैलास : शान्ति है यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है जबकि वहां पर रोज करफ्यू लग रहे हैं, 144 धारा लगी हुई है, आप वहां शान्ति है ऐसी बातें करते हैं जबकि वहां सिपाहियों के आज भी सिर फोड़े जा रहे हैं। वहां कल तक गोली क्यों चलानी पड़; श्री क्या गृह मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने बैंकों को लूटा गया? खुराक की कितनी दुकानें लूटी गई? कितने सिपाहियों और इस्पैक्टरों को मारा गया है? गम्भीर हालत में कितनों को अस्पताल में पहुंचाया गया? इस के बारे में थोड़ा विरोधी सदस्यों को सोचना चाहिये। आप एक तरफ भड़काते हैं जिससे वायलेंस हो दूसरी तरफ उस को धिक्कारने का नाटक करते हैं। यह कैसे होगा। आप को दोनों और की हिंसा का धिक्कारना होगा। मैं विधान सभा भंग किये जाने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, लेकिन इस समय राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव आया है, हमें तो सिर्फ उस पर विचार करना है तथा समर्थन करना चाहिये। जहां तक विधान सभा के भंग किये जाने की बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार अपने भाषण में कहा है, यहां पर भी कहा है और बाहर भी कहा है—ज्यों ही गुजरात में शान्ति का वातावरण बनेगा वे इस प्रश्न पर जरूर भली प्रकार विचार कर सकेंगे।

जहां तक करप्शन की बात है—इस के लिये कोई ठो राग नहीं है। यहां पर बीठा हुआ कोई भी सदस्य उस का साथ देनेवाला नहीं है जो करप्शन हो। नैतिकता से गिर

हुआ कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी क्षेत्र में भाग नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। और राजनीति में तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों को कोई हक नहीं है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि करप्शन की समस्या कैसे सुलझाई जा सकती है? मान लीजिये मैं करप्ट हूँ और दूसरे से कहना रहूँ कि तुम करप्ट न बनो—तो इस से काम चलनेवाला नहीं है। आज इस के लिये देश के सामने पहले स्वयं का उदाहरण पहले प्रस्थापित करना होगा। इसी दृष्टि को लेकर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वहाँ के मंत्री मंडल को बर्खास्त किया, अब केवल विधान सभा के भंग करने का प्रश्न है। इस में ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा परन्तु सब से पहले यह प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर शांति का वातावरण स्थापित हो, उस के बाद ही उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जा सकता है। मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि अभी तक मेरे विरोध पक्ष के किसी भी सदस्य ने इस बात का आवाहन नहीं किया कि वहाँ पर वायलैस बन्द किया जाय . . .

श्री क० एस० चावडा : मैंने कहा है, डाक्टर साहब।

डा० कंलास : ठीक है आप ने कहा होगा। शायद आप की भाषा वैसी नहीं है जिससे वहाँ शांति स्थापित करने का आवाहन कहा जा सके। आप गुजरात में शांति की बात नहीं करते। मैं भी गुजरात जा सकता हूँ, गया हूँ और गुजरात मेरा देखा हुआ है। लेकिन इस प्रकार अशांति का वातावरण बनाये रखने की सलाह देना शोभा नहीं देता है। आज हम जो आचरण कर रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं उस से गुजरात का भला होनेवाला नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वहाँ पर जो शान्ति कायम हो रही है जैसा आप करते हैं तो उस को पूर्ण रूप से स्थापित करने में आप सब साथी सहयोग दीजिये, इस प्रकार की बातें नहीं की जानी चाहिये, जिस से वहाँ का वातावरण और बिगड़े और अशान्ति व्याप्त पड़े।

17 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Since the 15th of August, 1947 there have been innumerable mass movements in India. But the mass uprising in Gujarat has assumed a qualitatively different characteristic. I am extremely sorry to say that some members of the ruling party and one member from the opposition described this uprising as mob-rule, hooliganism and even as Goondagiri. I am sorry to say that they have not only missed the basic characteristic of mass uprising such as in Gujarat but they have missed also something more. I have no hesitation in saying that Gujarat has made a new history for the future of freedom as also for defence of the future of democracy in India. The way Gujarat has shown has importance for Gujarat itself, no doubt but it has still for greater importance for the whole of India today. I wish the way Gujarat has shown will be followed by the whole of India tomorrow if not today. This land of Gandhiji has created another new wave to safeguard the interests of democracy, to safeguard the future of democracy, as I said earlier.

I told this House earlier and I want to repeat it once again and this is about what definition Gandhiji made about the future of freedom of our country. Gandhiji said that the security of freedom of a nation does not lie in the strength of its armed forces, but in the capacity of the people to revolt against the ruling power if the ruling power goes astray. It is the people, particularly the green souls, the student community of Gujarat, who have shown their courage, who have shown how the Gandhian way can be retranslated again in free India. The situation in the country has reached a point of exasperation. People are suffering from soaring prices. Prices are rising day by day. Hunger and anger are felt by people all over the country and when the Government has failed to meet the elementary requirements of the people, what is it that they can

[Shri Samar Guha]

do? Have they to suffer meekly, without protest, without raising their voice, I want to ask this Government. What could they do? If they launch a movement Government will try to crush it. If they raise their voice, Government will say this is a voice of frustration. What will they do? Is there any scope for referendum or recall in our Constitution, where if there is any Government failure, they can bring in a new mechanism for change of power? There is no such means for having a referendum or recall in our democracy.

Sir, as I have said, Gujarat has shown a new way for safeguarding the future of democracy. Why should I say so? Is there any middle-way between election and revolution? If the mechanics of election fails, if the mechanics of election gets corrupted, if the mechanics of election gets frustrated, if the mechanics of election gets completely dominated by power, if the mechanics of election is completely dominated by money or by the administrative authority, what is the answer of the people? What can they do?

Recently you have seen some of the so-called democratic elections and the way the so-called democratic elections are being held in this country and the way the Government is tackling the problem and the way the whole situation is getting so exasperated. The whole country has become so explosive because of the economic crisis that prevails now. What is the way out? It is the responsibility of the Government to run the whole mechanics of democracy. We find that democracy has become a mockery in our country. What is the way left for the people exception to change the power? If you want to change the Government why should you allow people to wait for five years for the election? You have so created this conditions that the people cannot afford to wait for five years in this exasperated mood. If you corrupt the whole

mechanics of democracy, what is the way out? The only way known to the world is the way of armed insurrection for seizure of power. That is why I say that I have no word enough to congratulate the people of Gujarat or the students of Gujarat they have shown the new way to the whole of India.

What is the reaction of Government? Their reaction is known. This is the logic of political power. Whatever may be the reasons, they follow, whatever may be the pressure on the Government they have their logic. They have vested interests. Their interest is political power. In our country the authority is being challenged by mass action. The Government use only the platitudes that the norms of democracy are violated; law and order are violated. They say that if normalcy is restored then only they will consider this issue of dissolution of Gujarat Assembly.

I was in Jail in 1946 when the revolt of the Indian Naval Rioting occurred and we were the last batch to be released. There was a revolt against the Britishers; there was a street fighting in Bombay and I remember that days, in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay even the British Indian armed forces were patronising the revolt. I remember in those days the people suffered terribly by the naval rioting. There was disorder and violence. They had the golden opportunity of seizing power in India. The same logic holds good here too when you apply it in Gujarat. The authority of the Congress Rule has been challenged. Don't give a justification to the means that are being created. Why is this so? You find hooliganism, goondism, mob rule, chaos, disorder. They think that they are not only defenders of democracy but also propounders and executors of all norms of democracy. Never have we seen such a serious challenge or mass movement in the last twentyfive years as we see now in Gujarat. This is a kind of challenge which is completely a different type of challenge to the ruling party. That is

why they are afraid. It was not the pressure from here that the Chief Minister resigned. It is not the dictates of Delhi that the President's rule has been promulgated as it happened in the case of Hyderabad. It is the people of Gujarat who forced the Government, the citadel of power in Delhi, to concede to their demand.

They say no democratic government can survive by surrendering to mob rule. The people of Gujarat have won the first and the second rounds and now they are in the third and the final stage of winning their battle. Why is the Government afraid? What is the reason? The basic reason is that if they concede to the democratic demand, the demand having the sanction of the whole people of Gujarat, and dissolve the Assembly in Gujarat, the spirit of the movement will spread in other parts of the country. The situation is ripe for a revolution and a mass-upsurge all over the country. The situation has reached to the flash point. It is more massive and more historic a pass upsurge than even the 1942 revolution in the country. The situation in the country has been brought to the stage of explosion. It has reached to the flash point. If they give sanction in the case of Gujarat tomorrow it will be in Andhra, West Bengal, U.P. and then all over India. The conflagration of mass-upsurge of Gujarat may take the whole of India into a chain reaction of new mass upsurge that will run down the citadel of power in Delhi. That is the fear. That is why they are terribly afraid of accepting the sanction behind the people of Gujarat.

What more. They are trying to get the people and the student community of Gujarat into the trickery of political intrigues that they played with the people of Andhra Pradesh. You remember, Sir, in Andhra almost the same situation developed. Everything collapsed there also. The people remained peaceful. The government resigned. The President's rule was proclaimed. The Governor assured that when the law and order situation

was brought to normalcy then the Government will consider the issues behind the mass movement of Andhra. We know how the people of Andhra had been betrayed. The people of Gujarat know. So, they should not enter into any negotiation with the Government in Delhi. The events in Gujarat have no parallel in the history of any democratic country. During the last two months every day in the morning, noon, evening, and at night there were shooting and killing of our brilliant young souls in a brutal way.

They are condemning this movement as chaos and hooleganism. I do not know who is to be accused of more violence the Government or the students I do not know how to describe them. What is the word to describe the way they have dealt with the sons and daughters, the green souls of Gujarat? Brutality? Savagery? Butchery? Barbarism? No, Sir. They have done it in a deliberate way; it is a kind of political cannibalism, to create a sense of terror so that the fire of Gujarat may not spread to other parts of India. It is with that deliberate intention that they have committed that political cannibalism on the green soul of Gujarat. Therefore, there is no question whatsoever that the people of Gujarat should succumb to any pressure or any so-called gesture of goodwill from the Central Government.

The Home Minister has been in the freedom movement. We know that the Gujaratis are the mildest community in India; they are traditionally peace-loving; they are followers of *ahimsa*; they are greatly influenced by the Jain Dharma. Why is it that this mildest community in India have shown a new way of total mass upsurge, of total mass action? What is the provocation, what is the propulsion, what is the main inspiration, what is the *elan vital* that has made this community into an instrument of mass uprising? I want a

[Shri Samar Guha]

little bit of heart-searching to be done by the powers that be in Delhi.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: You have not made any suggestion till now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not provoke him. He is almost concluding.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Suggestions are most welcome.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My friends from Gujarat have made many demands: Judicial inquiry, compensation, inquiry into charges of corruption relating to foodgrain distribution, release of all those arrested. To me these are all irrelevant because of the qualitative nature of the mass upsurge. They have created history with blood and tears, with the martyrdom of the lives of so many young men. A new history has been created with blood and tears, with the sacred lives of so many martyrs. A judicial inquiry is not necessary. It should not be demanded. I do not want that that demand should be made in Delhi during the negotiation. I say this because I see in the movement, in the struggle of Gujarat a future hope for the future of democracy in India. Let this movement grow in tremendous volume; let it give a new light to India, a new future to India, on the basis of the sanction of the people, on the basis of the sanction of the spontaneous uprising. Let the arrogant powers that be in Delhi surrender to them and not that they should surrender to Delhi.

Government have accused the Opposition of inciting the people of Gujarat. They have said that the Opposition is politically motivated. In Gujarat today, politics, politicians and political parties, either of the ruling brand or of the Opposition variety, have become irrelevant. I would urge Morarji bhai not to dabble with the new generation, the new revolution, the new spirit that has grown in

Gujarat, the fresh spirit, the vital spirit that has grown in Gujarat. I would make this request: no politician should dabble with it. This means that the so-called politicians and political parties get burnt and out of the ashes a new leadership will grow. India needs that kind of leadership.

The kind of politics that we are having now has become largely irrelevant in the whole of India today in relation to the credibility of it and the confidence of the people in it. It is high time that we take this historic lesson, the great significance, the importance of the mass uprising in Gujarat and the new type of democratic revolution in Gujarat.

I repeat that not only for the ruling party but even for the Opposition parties, the present pattern of politics, political parties, political norms and political moralities have lost relevance, lost credibility with the people. That is the reason why I am speaking with great emotion and with great faith in the people of Gujarat.

I repeat that Gujarat has created a new history, has shown a new way of democratic revolution for the whole of India to follow. It has shown a new way, a sacred way, for the future, for safeguarding the ideals of freedom, democracy and socialism in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Solanki. (Interruptions) Order, please. Shri Solanki.

श्री सोमबंद सोलंकी (गांधीनगर) :
सभापति महोदय, मेरे पहले तीन चार वक्ताओं ने जो कहा उस के संबंध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मिस्टर डागा ने कहा कि साधन पवित्र होना चाहिये और डाक्टर कलास ने बताया कि सरकार को दबना नहीं चाहिये। मिस्टर डागा ने जो कहा कि साधन पवित्र होना चाहिये तो पवित्रता का

भतलब क्या है यह तो मिस्टर डांगा जानते नहीं हैं। गुजरात में जो हो रहा है जिस में पुलिस वालों ने गोली चलाई, निर्वोष लोगों को रोड पर और घरों में फर्स्ट फ्लोर और ग्राउन्ड फ्लोर के अंदर जा कर मारा। तो यह साधन क्या पवित्र माना जायेगा ? जो डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट है वह प्रजा की रक्षक होगी चाहिए। प्रजा के चुनाव में अपने प्रतिनिधि भेज कर जो सरकार बनाई वह सरकार जब प्रजा पर गोली चलाती है तब वह पवित्र साधन तो नहीं हुआ। संस्कृत में एक कहावत है कि राजा कालस्य कारणम्। समय का कारणभूत राजा होता है और जब राजा गलत रास्ते पर चलता है, जो रूलिंग पार्टी है वह गलत रास्ते को अपनाती है तो वही ही प्रजा होती है। यथा राजा तथा प्रजा। लेकिन यह बराबर नहीं होता है। उस का कारण है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस आधमी के सिर पर बाल नहीं होता है, जैसे मिस्टर खंडिलकर के सिर पर बाल नहीं है, बहुत लोगों को नहीं होगा, तो वह बाल तो आ मकना है लेकिन जिस आधमी की—कोई कुट्टे पड़ जाती है वह जब मरता है तब भी उस से नहीं छुटती। यही हालत हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी की है। आज तो जो उस की इमारत खड़ी है वह गिरती जा रही है लेकिन उनकी वह आधत्त नहीं बदल रही है। चुनाव में पैसा देना, करप्शन के जरिए वोट लेना, प्रजा को गलत स्लोगन में बहकाना, इन सारी बातों में सारे हिन्दुस्तान की प्रजा तंग आ गई है। जो भी आप कहते हैं उस को वह गलत मानती है, झूठ मानती है। और अब तो आप के झूठ का नतीजा सामने आ गया है।

17.23 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

गुजरात की प्रजा ऐसी है कि वह शांति-प्रिय जरूर है। गुजरात ने महात्मा गांधी को पैदा किया है, यह सब मानते हैं। प्रजा अभी तक सब कुछ मान जाती थी। लेकिन जब लोगों को खाने को मिलता नहीं है, परेशानी इतनी है कि जिस की कोई सीमा

नहीं, ला एंड आर्डर बराबर है नहीं और जो राज-कारोबार चलाने वाले लोग हैं वह सब करप्ट हैं, लोगों का लहू बसने वाले हैं तो प्रजा कैसे सहन करेगी ? आप को मानुम होता चाहिये कि ब्रिटिशर्स के टाइम में हम ने क्विट इंडिया का नारा लगाया 1942 में और नान-वायलेंस के तरीके से हम ने लड़ाई की तो ब्रिटिश सन्तवत जैसी हुकूमत को यां से भाग जाना पड़ा। हाउम आफ कामन्स में उस समय डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट थी। लेकिन हमारे देश का राज गवर्नर जनरल और सेनेटरी आफ स्टेट में चलता था। लेकिन आज तो जो लोग बैठे हैं कुर्सियों में वे तो बड़े बड़े ठाकुरों और महाराजाओं जैसे बन गए हैं। जैसे नन्द राजा के समय में लोग विलासी हो गए तो नन्द राजा का सारा राज पायमाल हो गया इसी तरह वे आज इस राज की हालत है। इस गज में तो शिक्षा यह दी जाती है कि करप्शन में पैसा लूटो, कुर्सी को बचाओ और उसे छोड़ो मत। जब प्रजा ने कहा कि आप लोग जब चुनाव में जीत कर आए थे तो हम ने आप के गले में माला पहनाई और अब जब आप गलत रास्ते पर चलते हैं और प्रजा की मुसीबत को ध्यान में नहीं रखते हैं तो हम आप को गधे पर नहीं बिठाएंगे तो और क्या करें तो इस में कौन सी बात है ? यह तो तीन माल के बाद गुजरात की प्रजा ने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि जैसे हम ने आप को वोट दिया वह सिर्फ वोट वापस लेने है, हमारा वोट वापस लाओ। आप कामयाब नहीं है, गलत है, चोर हैं, आप ने जो कुछ प्राप्ति किया वह कर नहीं पाए तो हम सिर्फ अपना वोट वापस मांग रहे हैं और जब वह अपना वोट वापस मांग रहे हैं तो आप लोग वह दबाव क्यों कर रहे हैं और आज यह क्यों कह रहे हैं कि शांति होनी चाहिए? अरे, शांति का पाठ तो कौन पढ़ाएगा जो शांति चाहता है। आप को तो खून करना, गोली चलाना बन्द करना है। वह आप बन्द कीजिए। लेकिन आप नहीं करेंगे क्यों कि आप की आधत्त है और जैसा मैं ने पहले

(श्री लोकेश्वर सोलंकी)

बताया कि जिस के सिर पर बाल नहीं है उस के बाल आ सकता है लेकिन धातव नहीं बदल सकती है। तीन साल में यह जो आप की धातव पड़ गई है पावर को पकड़ कर, खींच कर रखने की यह धातव बहुत बुरी चीज है। आप ने देखा है कि कितने कितने साम्राज्य चले गए तो आप की क्या हस्ती है? आप लोग नो ऐसा मानते हैं कि जब तक ब्रह्म और चन्दा रहेगा तब तक हम राज करेंगे। लेकिन तीन साल में जब कि 168 की अस्पष्टता में 140 की आप की मेजारिटी थी, उस में दो वफा अपनी पार्टी से गवर्नमेंट खलाम हो गई तो आप को समझना चाहिए। जो समझदार होता है उस को छोटी सी बात से समझ लेना चाहिए। लेकिन आप की तो हालत ऐसी है कि जैसे एक मोकड़ होता है, वह कुप में गिरता है तो उस के पीछे सारी भेड़ कुप से गिर जाती है। किसी के अकल तो होती नहीं है। अकल की जब कमी होती है तो ऐसा ही नतीजा होना है। वे सारे के सारे एक ही दिन हुब जाएंगे और कोई छुट कर जो भाग जायेगा उस का उद्धार होगी। लेकिन कोई भागेगा नहीं जब तक वहा आकर्षण है, जब तक वह सोचेंगे कि पावर अभी भी मिलने को है, दूसरे मौनसे से भी हम चुनाव में जीत कर आ सकते हैं तब तक ये छोड़ेंगे नहीं। तो हालत तो इन की यह है और अघोजीजन पार्टियों को बचें कर रहे हैं।

शुरू में क्या हुआ? अहमदाबाद में जब पहली मीटिंग हुई तो रूलिंग पार्टी के लोगो ने यह मीटिंग की कि नफ्फाखोरी है, भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इस के लिए मीटिंग शुरू हुई राजपुर मोमतीपुर में। उस के बाद स्ट्रुबेक्स उस में शामिल हो गए कि जब रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग ऐसा कहते हैं कि कल्याण है और खाने को नहीं मिलता, तो वह भी उल्टे शामिल हो गए। अब आप बलाइ कि यह शुरू किस में किया? मेरी धीमेता साहब को एक सलाह है कि धाम जल्दी से जल्दी अस्पष्टता को

बिजान्ब कीजिए। अगर नहीं किया तो कल आप देखिएगा क्या होता है? तीन दिन से बहा शाति है। धाम के बचन पर उन्होंने बिबवास कर लिया। स्ट्रुबेक्स ने और गुजरात की जनता ने मान लिया कि यह शाति चाहते हैं और शाति के बाद कुछ करने। लेकिन आप धाम भी जवाब में कहेंगे कि पहले शाति होनी चाहिए। बलसति करने वाले को शाति की महता का क्या पता है? जब गुजरात से अशाति करने के लिए हमरा लखकर भी आप ने भज बिवा तो शाति तो आप चाहते नहीं है। डिवाइड एंड रूल की तो आप की पानिसी है आप चाहते हैं कि दो सामने लड़ें और उस से आप का काम बन जाये। जैसे दो बिल्ली रोटी के लिए लड़ रही थी तो बन्दर उस की सारी रोटी खा गया, इसी तरह से आप करते हैं। तो यह भव नहीं चलेगा। गुजरात की प्रजा ने आबाज उस के बिरोध में उठा दी है। आप फिर पछताएंगे वोड दिन के बाद जब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह बाज फल जायगा। तब आप को मालूम हो जायगा कि यह हथ ने चलता। की, की धार बेंदा सेट।

श्री शिवराज सिंह (मुमु) सभामंडि की पिछले कई दिनों में गुजरात का मसला समुचे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित किये हुए है और कुछ इस प्रकार की घटनाएं गुजरात में हुई हैं जिन के लिये हम सब को खेद है। सरकार को भी बहा यह नाम करना पडा, जो सरकार नहीं करना चाहती थी, लेकिन नजबूरी में करना पडा। बहुत से निम्नोय प्राणी मरे, बहुत से छात्रों की मृत्यु हुई—उन सब के लिये हम सबेदना है, खेद है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं उस गुण्डागर्दी की अर्तला करता हूँ जिस की बजह से ये जानें गई। अगर वहां गुण्डागर्दी नहीं होती तो ये जानें न जात। आन्दोलन हम ने भी देखे हैं, आन्दोलन करने का हवात जन्म सिद्ध अविधायक है, लेकिन वहा लूट-खसोट होती है, गुण्डागर्दी होती है, नव निर्माण समिति के नाम में विनाश-वर्धित का काज होता है वह सरकार

को मजबूरन कुछ न कुछ करना पड़ता है, विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों ने उन की इन कार्य-वाहियों की दाद दी है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि आज विद्यार्थियों के रूप में, अध्यापकों के रूप में जो पवित्र आदर्श उतरी हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हम इस समूचे देश से भ्रष्टाचार को मिटा देंगे, उन के कहे अनुसार यदि विद्यार्थियों के हाथ में, शिक्षकों के हाथ में समूचे देश की राजनीति दे दे, वे किस को रखना चाहते हैं, किस को निकालना चाहते हैं, उन की हिमात्मक वृत्तियों के आगे हम विधान सभा को भी भंग कर दें—तो आखिर उस का नतीजा क्या निकलेगा, क्या आप ने कभी इस पर विचार किया है? वे विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक कहेंगे कि हमारी नजर में अमुक आदमी सही है, उस को विधान सभा में भेजा जाये, हम जो कहते हैं वह सही है और जो वोटर है वह बेईमान है, वह वोटर बेईमान को वोट देता है, फिर वोटर के आधार पर नहीं, अपनी मर्जी से जिस को चाहेंगे नोमिनेट करेंगे। आखिर आप इस देश को कहां से जाना चाहते हैं? हमारा देश संविधान के अनुसार चल रहा है, इस की कुछ परम्पराये हैं, अलग अलग राज्यों में विधान सभायें हैं, केन्द्र में लोक सभा बनी हुई है हो सकता है फिर यहां के लोगों से भी उन की मारजगी हो जाये, इस सब का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा?

इस तरह से शासन नहीं चल सकता है—यह केवल एक राज्य के शासन का प्रश्न नहीं है, सारे देश के शासन का प्रश्न है। हमारी पार्टी से इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण पेश किया है—ऐसा उदाहरण और कही नहीं मिलेगा। हमारी लीडरशिप ने आदेश दिये कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री इस्तीफा दें और उस के बाद वहां के मंत्री मंडल ने इस्तीफा दिया। आप कहते हैं कि हम सत्ता से चिपटना चाहते हैं—लेकिन यह उदाहरण है—जब हम ने देखा कि सरकार ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है तो उस से इस्तीफा दिलवाया। उस के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस प्रान्त में

शांति हो जाये, इस प्रकार की स्थिति पदा हो जाये कि हम सही दिमाग से निपट ले सकें तो हम इस पर विचार करेंगे।

आज आप ज़िद कर रहे हैं कि विद्यार्थियों की मांग है कि विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाये—लेकिन इस तरह से बिना सोचे समझे आप मांगों के आगे झुकने जायेंगे तो इस का क्या नतीजा होगा, कल यह छूट की बीमारी आप को भी नहीं छोड़ेगी, आज आप उन की मांग को मानते हैं तो कल वे पार्लियामेंट को भी भी कहेंगे कि इस्तीफा दीजिये, क्योंकि आप के हिसाब से तो केन्द्रीय सरकार भी पूरी तरह से भ्रष्ट है। आप का कोई ऐसा भाषण नहीं होता, जिस में आप केन्द्रीय सरकार को भ्रष्ट नहीं कहने हो, इस लिये लोक सभा भी भंग हो। इसलिये मैं आप को मलाह देना चाहता हूँ, उन की मांग के आगे से पहले कम से कम अपोजीशन को पहले से ही इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। फिर हम देखेंगे कि हम इस्तीफा दें या न दें। मेहरबानी कर के इस प्रकार की सस्ती चीजों में न जाइये।

आज एक नई स्थिति हमारे सामने है—चिमन भाई पटेल जिन के खिलाफ कल तक आवाज उठाई गई थी कि उन की कैबिनेट भ्रष्ट है, आज उन की तरफ से मांग आनी है कि विधान सभा को भंग करो। आज वे पवित्र हो गये हैं और विधान सभा के भंग करने की मांग कर रहे हैं इस प्रकार की बात ठीक नहीं है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम इस स्थिति में पहुंच गये हैं कि आप की बात के आधार पर सोचने को मजबूर हो गये हैं, इस देश में राजनीतिक पार्टियां कुछ नहीं कर सकती, चुने हुए आदमी निकम्मे हो गये हैं, विद्यार्थी और अध्यापक सब कुछ कर सकते हैं—आप बौद्धा बम्भीरता से विचार करो—उन का आन्दोलन क्या है? वहां भ्रष्टाचार था, अनाज की कमी थी

(श्री शिवबाब जिहू)

लेकिन इस के साथ ही उन की मांग है कि यूनीवर्सिटी में हमारी कितने परमेन्ट एटेंडन्स हो, किस प्रकार का कैरिकुलम हो, फीस हो, कितने कितने परसट मार्क्स फर्स्ट डिवीजन को मिले—इन सब बातों के लिये भी वे आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप सब कुछ उन के हाथों में सौंपना चाहते हैं ? इण्डोनेशिया में क्या हुआ, वहाँ क्या गति हुई आप सब जानते हैं—क्या वही स्थिति यहाँ भी पैदा करना चाहते हैं । आप उन को जरा आदेश दे कर देखिये कि वे आप की बात मान जायें—मैं जानता हूँ वे आप की बात नहीं मानेंगे, क्योंकि जब तक गुण्डागर्दी में आप उन को सहयोग देंगे, व आप की वान को मानेंगे, लेकिन मही राम्ना दिखायावेगे तो आप की वान मानने वाले नहीं हैं । मैं आप से यही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य की हैमिया में, आप राजनीतिक पार्टियों के सदस्य हैं, आप को एक सही दृष्टिकोण उनके सामने रखना चाहिये ।

बहुत से साधियों ने कहा—पुलिस ने गोली चलाई, सी०आर०पी० का उपयोग किया गया, दूसरे काम किये गये—मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ, जिस ने ठीक समय पर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया, इस सरकार को मजबूर हो कर वे काम करने पड़े । . . . (प्रशस्ति) . . .

हमारी पुलिस अपनी जनता का खून नहीं बहाना चाहती है—लेकिन एक पार्टी ने उन के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है—देश के अन्दर शान्ति व्यवस्था कायम रहे, किसी के माथ लूट-खसोट न हो, सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिये, ला एंड आर्डर कायम रखने के लिये, सरकार ने और इस सदन ने उन पर जो विश्वास व्यक्त किया है, उस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा करने के लिये उन को ऐसा काम करना पड़ा, जिसे वे दिल से नहीं करना चाहते थे, लेकिन मजबूर हो कर करना पड़ा । मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ—इस ने सच्ची से काम लिया,

गुण्डागर्दी के मामले नहीं झुकी । वहाँ की विधान सभा भग हो या नहीं हो, उस पर ठीक वानावरण से विचार किया जाय । इस प्रकार की गुण्डागर्दी के सामने झुक गये तो फिर कोई भी सरकार, किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार चलनेवाली नहीं है, इस लिये आप से निवेदन करना हूँ कि उन को सहयोग न दीजिये । केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जिस प्रकार उम ने आज तक स्थिति को निभाया है, सम्भाला है उसी प्रकार आगे भी सम्भाले, इस से वहाँ जल्दी शांति कायम होगी ।

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR
(Dohad) Sir, I rise to oppose this Resolution

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai) Mr Chairman, I shall take one second of the time of the House to bring to your notice the fact that just now we have heard that 150 students had been arrested at the Boat Club for demonstrating their feelings against the callous attitude of the Home Minister if this happens in the city of Delhi, that one cannot peacefully demonstrate, you can imagine what would be happening in Gujarat where the police are resorting to bullets.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR I want to ask the Government why there is this imposition of the President's Rule in Gujarat What has led to this state of affairs? Why was there this downfall of the Congress Government even though there was a massive majority for the Ruling Congress? To my mind the reasons are not far to seek Firstly the fault lies with the corrupt Ministry which spoiled the whole atmosphere of Gujarat in its efforts to pull down the legs of their own partymen. Corrupt people want to rise to power and hence spoiled the whole State machinery. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to establish Ramraj while they turned it into a Ravanarajya full of vices They were all power drunk and intoxicated so

much that they had no time to look into the miseries of the masses of people. Instead of 'Garibi hatao' they tried to solve their own 'garibi'; that was their 'garibi hatao'. They adopted corrupt and foul means and it is well known they encouraged hoarding, black marketing and invited miseries on the people. They did not take any precautionary measure to control the situation at the proper time. They sucked the blood of the people by direct and indirect methods, by rising the prices of food commodities and creating shortages of food.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot read you speech verbatim; you should only refer to your notes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is referring to his notes.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: They could not solve the problem of providing food to the people. I therefore say that the Assembly should be dissolved immediately. They do not any more enjoy the confidence of the people and it is no use staying in the Assembly because they have no place in the hearts of the people. They should quit immediately; they should not create such incidents like sitting on the donkey or shaving one's head; they should not wait for such unpleasant things to happen.

I am confident that the peace-loving people of Gujarat and specially Gandhiji's Gujarat and Sardar Patel's Gujarat would not have thought of such mal-administration while voting for *Garibi Hatao*. But they now seem to be cheated by them. Hence they must quit without any further delay. It seems that the elements of opportunism, hoarding and black-marketing, have entered the ruling party, namely, the Congress. They have no moral values and character values. When they have lost character, what remains there to be protected? So, I say, they should quit honourably and there should not be any further deterioration in the conditions of Gujarat.

Now, it is with a heavy heart I say that Gujarat has to witness sad

days of atrocities committed on the people at the cruel hands of police. During food riots which took place in the months of January and February, 1974, the people had to face acute shortage of food and, therefore, they had to suffer a lot. Curfew was imposed on the big and small cities and towns as is well known to us from the day to day newspapers. The honourable House will be shocked to learn some of the instances which I would like to narrate.

For instance, the citizens of Dohad town which is my constituency had to undergo tortures from the police. The C.R.P., the S.R.P. and the local police employed in Dohad town committed very grave, unthinkable and unprecedented atrocities on the men, women and children. I have learnt from my personal enquiries that the people there are very much terrified and they want that the C.R.P. and the S.R.P. should be removed immediately.

As I have not much time at my disposal, I would like to conclude with a few suggestions. Firstly, they should dissolve the Gujarat Legislative Assembly immediately without waiting for further deterioration in the situation of Gujarat State. Secondly, they should appoint a High Court Judge or a Supreme Court Judge to make a judicial inquiry into the atrocities committed by the C.R.P., the S.R.P. and the local police on the people of Gujarat in various places in Gujarat. Thirdly, they should pay a reasonable compensation to the families of the deceased people, namely, those who were shot dead by the C.R.P., the S.R.P. and the local people at various places in Gujarat. Fourthly, they should withdraw the C.R.P., and the S.R.P. from Dohad town and elsewhere as they have committed atrocities on innocent people which are quite unprecedented and unthinkable. Lastly, the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, is requested to visit Gujarat,

[Shri Bhallabhai Parmar]

meet the people and redress their grievances as her party is at fault in mismanaging the affairs of Gujarat. The women of Dohad town are eager to tell the painful atrocities committed on them and want justice from her if she can visit Dohad.

Lastly, I would like to pay my homage to the departed souls of the Shaheeds who lost their precious lives and express my heartfelt condolences to the families of the bereaved.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Mavalankar

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, just now we have been told ...

MR CHAIRMAN: Before you came, that was said by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. More students have been arrested; about 250 students have been arrested. Some of those boys wanted to meet the press people or meet the Members of Parliament. They were not allowed. All the doors were closed. Now they are being arrested. These are small boys coming from colleges and schools. It is a shame on the Government to arrest these boys. Are they afraid of students so much? We are not afraid to face them. They came to give a representation. Under the nose of the Home Minister, they are being arrested. What face have we to show to them? What justice can they give to the people of Gujarat

MR CHAIRMAN: Are you not making a speech?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not making any speech. I want the Home Minister to make a statement. Will he release them?

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MR CHAIRMAN: You have invited the attention of the Home Minister and the House to the event which has happened. Three or four Members have raised the matter. I think, the Home Minister will reply to this point in his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They should not be sent to jail. My humble request to the Home Minister through you, Mr Chairman, is that they should be released immediately. (Interruptions).

MR CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to interrupt the debate? The Home Minister will meet this point in his reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has been done to the students has been done with the express orders of Mr Dikshit, the Home Minister, sitting here. Now, Sir, we want you to be good enough to direct this gentleman to give us an assurance here and now that the students will be released at once.

MR CHAIRMAN: I cannot direct the Minister to do 'X'—thing or 'Y'—thing. We do not know all the facts. That is why I have said that the Home Minister will meet this point in his reply. You have brought it to his notice and also to the notice of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want an assurance here and now.

MR CHAIRMAN: I cannot order the Minister to do that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Although it is necessary that the students should be released immediately—and that is the demand of the House—, more important than this is the issue of fundamental rights of citizens. For what reasons could the peaceful citizens agitating against the Government in a legitimate and Constitutional manner be arrested? And should that happen in the Capital

City of Delhi? That is the more important issue which we are raising now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My submission is this. I am not at all disturbed by the arrests that have been made because it is in the nature of the struggle that they are launching, and I welcome it. They have done the right thing. I welcome the Government's reaction to it. But we have our responsibility to them as members of the House. If the Government does not give any satisfactory explanation according to their norms in this House, then we have only to inform the Government that we will have to react according to our own conscience and according to our own norms in the Opposition from tomorrow or may be even from today.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): It has come to our notice that the High Command of Navnirman Samiti which has been here for the last more than eight days have written to the Government that, if the Assembly is dissolved, they will call upon the students of Gujarat to go back to their classes and restore peace. In this background, do these arrests not constitute a new provocation for breach of peace? I want the Minister to reply to this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Bhattacharyya will be the last person on this side to make a submission. Then we proceed with the discussion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): When the resolution was moved, an appeal was made by the Minister that first normalcy should be restored in Gujarat. All these young boys for the last one week are trying to meet the Central Government leaders including Shri Dikshit, but they were not allowed to meet him. To-day when they assembled in the Boat Club they were arrested. Will the Government this way hope to bring normalcy in Gujarat? Before starting his speech, let the Minister first order the release of those students.

SHRI P. B. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to this entire debate on the Home Minister's Resolution on the state of affairs in my State, with considerable pain, with obvious interest and concern and with an equal degree of astonishment.

The House knows that President's rule has been promulgated in Gujarat on the 11th February onwards and it is exactly a month now that our State is under the rule of the President.

This entire debate has produced much heat, much anger and, I am sorry to say, a lot of mis-information on vital matters.

Sir, I wish many of my esteemed hon. friends belonging to all sections and, particularly, belonging to the ruling Party had gone to my State at least once during the last two months (Interruptions) at least once during the last two months to find out for themselves and to have a first-hand evidence, not a secondhand one, of what has been happening in Gujarat.

The Governor of Gujarat has given a report on February 9 on the basis of which the proclamation of President's rule came. Now, the Home Minister wants us to accept his statutory resolution which he knows jolly-well, is deliberately inadequate and incomplete. I say jolly-well because he knows jolly-well that dissolution is a *fait accompli*. It has to be done if not to-day, to-morrow; if not tomorrow, am sorry to say with great agony in my heart that with everyday he is delaying the dissolution he is taking the blood of innocent young people in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. Therefore, when the Minister knows—this is my point—when the Home Minister and the entire Government know that dissolution is something which they cannot avoid and indeed it must happen as early as possible and yet, he comes here saying that the House approve the proclamation issued, etc., but does not say that the dissolution also must take

[*Shri P. G. Mavalankar*]

place forthwith! So, it is from that angle that I wish to oppose this resolution moved by the hon. Minister's colleague, *Shri Mirda*.

If you look at the Constitution, the Governor has given a report, as I just now said, and referred to Art 356. The proclamation also refers to Article 356. If you read Article 356 it says:

"If the President on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution "

So, on that basis he gave a report and the President's rule came. I want to ask whether the Governor, after February 9, 1974, has sent further reports to the President of the Union saying with so many details in terms of facts and figures, that the constitutional machinery has been continuously broken day by day, in fact, day and night. Therefore if the Home Minister tells us that the Government has been seized of the continuous flow of facts on the continued deterioration of Constitutional machinery I ask the Home Minister. What prevents him to dissolve the Assembly forthwith, if, for a mere report of the Governor on the advice of the then Chief Minister he want to the extent of keeping the Assembly in a sort of suspended animation with ulterior party motives using the Constitution, a sacred document, for his party's political interests? This does not behove of a Government which talks of democracy. The Prime Minister the other day told us that we must all work for Parliament Democracy. The basic feature of Parliamentary Democracy is the sacredness of the Constitution to which we have all taken our allegiance, our oath. I want to ask the Home Minister: Is he following the letter and the spirit, more than the letter, of the Indian Constitution, which says that once the Constitutional machinery has broken down, let no more further time be wasted in this matter of deciding about

the dissolution of the Assembly? But he is not doing it. I want this to be understood that the whole issue of keeping the Assemblies of States in animated suspension is an extraordinary innovation of the Congress Government! The matter is not provided for in the Constitution. This matter has not been referred to the Supreme Court and therefore there is no way of knowing what the Supreme Court's decision will be on this matter. I wish it is challenged in the Supreme Court but unless that is done we must go not only according to the letter but also by the spirit of the Constitution. So this whole business of keeping Assemblies in animated suspension keeping them in sort of refrigerators and bringing them up again when the opportunity suits them, does not behove well. This is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, I would respectfully like to point out. The Home Minister talks about the happenings in Gujarat. Who else is or should be more informed in this country than the Home Minister with all the intelligence being available to him? I am referring now to the report of the 9th February of the Governor of Gujarat in which the party position has been mentioned. The Home Minister says the whole trouble is due to Jan Sangh. But this is what the Governor's report says about the party position as on that date: Congress 140; Congress party (Organisation) 16; Jan Sangh 3. Communist party 1; Independents 8, total 168. Now, are we to take it that 3 MLAs could do something which 140 MLAs could not prevent them from doing? How absurd this is! And then there is no Communist Marxist in this Assembly. But every now and then the Home Minister says that Marxist Communist Party has been responsible for the events in Gujarat. I am protesting not so much against the Government's opinion. They have every right to have any opinion about our movement, but to call the students and the youth and the citizens as goondas as the hon. Member who spoke before me had said, would be meaningless and it is most unjust. To call the students, professors, tea-

chers, artists and the textile workers and the various employees, engineers, doctors, lawyers, farmers, village workers, factory workers etc. of Gujarat is goondas is most unfortunate. You call is big section of Indian community as goondas simply because they came out in revolt. This is amazing and of course it is annoying. 18.00 hrs.

Therefore, I want to suggest that let the Home Minister and his colleague, Shri Mirdha at least give this Hon. House the correct picture, the full picture, of what has happened. The whole difficulty is that the central State? Why did I send his representative to the Home Minister to go to why did not the Home Minister go to ignorant in many things. May I ask the last two months. The Centre has been happening in our State but are not very well informed about what leadership and the country at large representatives and emissaries all along. I can understand that he was busy with the electioneering in U.P. That is part of the game. The point here is this. He first sent, I understand the Secretary of the Home Minister from here. I would like him to tell us what was the report of the Secretary of the Home Ministry. Has he got his report? What has he said in that report? Will he place that report on the table of the House so that the House may know the position. We are a Parliamentary democracy and we are entitled to give our views. Opinions are bound to be different. That is why I say that facts must be sacred. And unless you make available the facts to this hon. House how can the House come to any conclusion about what is happening in Ahmedabad in Gujarat? The Home Minister sent not only the Home Secretary but he also sent Shri K. C. Pant, the Minister for Irrigation and Power. Then, he sent Shri H. R. Gokhale. To-day I understand that he has sent his Party Secretary Shri Chandrajit Yadav, my hon. friend. Why are you sending different people at different times? Probably, he does not trust his own people. Probably he feels that he is giving information in-

convenient to him. Therefore, he sent someone else. That kind of thing is happening. Therefore, I suggest one thing. Nobody knows really what is happening in Gujarat. Nobody in Delhi cares to know what is happening in my State. If they happen to know, what is worse and what is more tragic in our democracy is this. Nobody in the Central leadership even though to-day they are in a commanding position—has got the guts, courage or conviction to act intelligently and imaginatively on the basis of the factual information and statements that they get from these observers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, President's Rule has come to our State a month ago, and for the last four weeks or so, the Governor of our State is advised or rather is assisted by his Advisers Shri Sarin and Shri Satara-wala. I am sorry to refer to their names. Normally I would not have referred to the officers who cannot explain or defend themselves in this House. But, on an occasion like this, we must mention them. In Ahmedabad in Gujarat, this Officer, Shri Sarin has had various talks with pressmen and others and he is reported to have said that he wants to deal with this situation—with the help of force, with repression—as he has done apparently in Andhra Pradesh. It is not for me to say what has happened in Gujarat. It is not for me to reflect on what happened in Andhra Pradesh. We are sorry for what happened in Andhra Pradesh where so many people have lost their lives. The comparison is rather odious. But, I want to tell on the floor of the House that Shri Sarin has very sorely and badly and mischievously advised—may be either on his own conscience or on the orders from the higher-up in Delhi—that he can deal with the matter in Gujarat with bullets and bayonets.

Many hon. Members, particularly, the Ruling Party, have said that this was goondasgiri. Many others said that it was an upsurge, mass movement. The only legitimate description

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]
 that I can give to this is 'revolt' by the youth and the students and by a large number of people of Gujarat. This is going on for two full months. Never in the Independent India has the movement of such a nature gone on for so long and sustained. Many hon. Members from the Congress Party—many of them are my friends, I have no party affiliations and I do not talk from the point of view of this firstly or from that party but I speak from the point of view of the entire nation—have told me that they were surprised that peace-loving Gujarat carried on this kind of agitation for so many weeks. Not only that, in sheer ferocity I say that this is an agitation which is without a parallel. There is a continuous defiance by the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat of stern police, still more stern SRP and CRP police, BSF and army action and continuous police atrocities. Only the other day—last week—in a locality called Khadia in Ahmedabad—a photograph appeared in the Gujarati paper—it did not appear in national press—where the police commissioner and officers were ready to shoot when the people came out, opened their shirts and said: "All right. You want to shoot us. We are ready. This is the spirit. This is the defiance and this is the atmosphere. Therefore I would suggest if the Home Minister of the Government of India feels that the movement is abating he is sadly mistaken. It will stop only when the legitimate demand of the dissolution of the Assembly is met and met immediately and without further compromise. Please do not have the illusion that the agitation is fizzling out. I came from Ahmedabad this morning and I am told that Central Intelligence Officers had gone to Ahmedabad and have come back with the impression that the people are tired of it. Yes, they are tired. But they are not letting loose this until the dissolution comes. People's anger and people's revolt is against corruption and in competence not only of Chimanbhai's Government—which fortunately

has seen its end—but it is against price rise accentuated by corruption and man made artificial scarcities of various essential commodities of consumption. Therefore, Sir, I want this hon. House to know that when we asked for the dismissal of Chimanbhai's Government we had linked the demand with the entire wing of these corrupt 140 MLAs. Therefore, the demand for dissolution is state-wide and universal in both the rural and urban areas.

My esteemed friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, told me in Ahmedabad that Shri Chinmanshai Patel and some other Ministers have wide support in rural areas. But throughout these two months you have seen that curfew orders were imposed in not less than 50 towns and villages from Kutch to South Gujarat not for one day and one week but for weeks together. So, to say that the movement is only limited to urban areas is a travesty of facts. It is a challenge to the system. You have got built in corruption. Nobody can be elected to this House or the Assembly without spending a lot of money. This is a revolt by the students and the youth. We should be grateful to them because they have been hypocrisy hunters. Wherever they see hypocrisy they want to get rid of it. I ask whether these students are not going to be citizens of India tomorrow and going to have administration in their hands? Does it sound nice on our part to describe them as anti-social instead of trying to educate, persuade and argue with them. I would ask whether after one month if Chimanbhai could be ordered out by the Congress Party and expelled for six years, these 140 MLAs could also not be expelled by the public for a couple of months? Each one of the 140 MLAs has a legitimate right to stand for election and face the electorate. So why should they be afraid? They are afraid because today their creditability with the people is not only zero but it is minus. It is right that it is minus, because they have done like that, that they must become minus.

I will not take more time by referring to details to which I have already referred when I spoke earlier in this session in the debate on the President's Address; I will not repeat those points. But I would say this. If the Government say that they will not yield to violence, I ask the Government, the Home Minister, for the last 27 years, how many times have you yielded to non-violence, and how many more times have you yielded to violence, ultimately? Why do you corner people? Why do you make them go to the last, logical point? Why do you drive them to such an extent that they get exasperated and think that all constitutional means are over? Continuously there is Section 144, there are curfew orders—everything that you have done is cornering the people. Then you say, do something, oppose peacefully. In such circumstances, how can the people do anything?

I am not suggesting that there should be resort to violence, not at all. Who says that you must yield to violence? We do not say that you must yield to violence. But we say, we ask Government: yield to the people's wishes expressed so fully, so fervently and so firmly.

Let me tell you as a student of political science that sovereignty ultimately is not coercive authority or brutal force at the disposal of any state machinery. Ultimately sovereignty is based on consent. Specially so in a democratic polity. As T. H. Green has said: "will and not force is the basis of the state." Today that will and consent are completely withdrawn by the people of Gujarat. You may not like it. You may think that the people are totally mistaken or wrong. Let me tell you that in a democracy, people's will and wishes must ultimately prevail.

I come now to the oft-repeated argument against the demand for dissolution; no dissolution until normalcy is restored; normalcy first, dissolution afterwards this is putting the cart before the horse, normalcy

will come soon, sooner than you expect once dissolution is ordered and fresh poll held within a reasonable time. I do not say it must be held immediately, but within a reasonable time. This declaration must be made by Government.

Some friends on the other side have asked where is the guarantee that there will be peace once dissolution is ordered? I ask: where is the guarantee that peace will continue when dissolution is not taking place? And you ask us, individuals for this when you have at your disposal all the state machinery of violence, force, everything, the entire media of publicity, the All India Radio, newspapers, all the Ministers, MLAs, a majority of 140 of them? And yet, if you cannot stop violence, who can?

Of course, we condemn violence. Violence has to be condemned. At the same time, we must go into the genesis of the problem. What is the root cause of this violence? Why is it that we see violence for the last so many years? It is because people feel suppressed, tortured, cornered; there is no way out to express themselves except through violence. In such circumstances, it becomes inevitable. If Government were more responsive, more democratic, more understanding, more sympathetic, more of everything of these in time—not when the moment has gone—it will help restore people's faith in Government and put an end to violence.

What is the way out of the present deadlock? If the present deadlock is to be resolved, I ask the Home Minister one thing. Is Government really interested in resolving this deadlock? If so why don't they act promptly, wisely and magnanimously, unless of course they want to prove Edmund Burke's saying that 'small minds and great empires go ill together'?

Therefore, do not make this a prestige issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude with this good quotation.

SHRI P. V. MAVALANKAR: I will end with a better quotation, a better

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

appeal in all earnestness, in all sincerity, as an independent person with no interest whatsoever—I am into power or that party coming into power; I am interested in democracy remaining in this country—I say: do not make this a prestige issue.

Violence, loot, attacks on banks, we certainly condemn because we know that violence is self-defeating, violence is self-destructive. We also know that means must be respected. We cannot be indifferent to means looking only to the ends. We must have good means; otherwise even good ends achieved by bad means will not be durable.

I say that coercion of MLAs is wrong. It must be deprecated. I strongly deprecate it. Nobody in his sense will approve of it. But because there is no provision for recall in the Constitution, this is being done. I want this House to give some thought to this problem and to find a way out in some form or other, in some sensible constitutional manner to bring about the institution of recall particularly when an MLA or MP has lost credibility with his electorate, with the constituents. In such a situation, there should be some constitutional method and not through the street violence. Then a word about the MLAs also. The House must know this. If MLAs have been the cause,—I strongly deprecate this aspect—let us not forget that some of the MLAs in Gujarat have been responsible for killing four or five students in south Gujarat. These students have been killed by shooting and other methods. Fortunately, and happily, we are thankful to God that no MLA has been seriously hurt. But four students have died in that process. Therefore, the attempt at cajoling, fooling and dividing the people must stop. Thank God, the students are united. But they and the people have lost faith in the ruling Congress, in the Central leaders, and if the Prime Minister does not act immediately, they

will also lose faith in the Prime Minister's *bona fides* about taking a decision quickly.

The Centre has all along neglected Gujarat. Once, Gujarat was gloriously represented here in Delhi, I know from personal observation, and I have seen the people here, when Gujarat was represented gloriously. But I find today that there is no Minister in the Central Cabinet from Gujarat. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Pant, I want somebody from Gujarat in the policy-making position. There is no Minister in the Central Cabinet from Gujarat. No decisions have been taken and the Narmada problem is still lingering on. It has been a long-drawn-out problem. There is a strong and intense feeling that the hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the Government at the Centre have a poor opinion about the Gujarat people. This impression must be washed away before it is too late. This attitude of indifference and callousness on the part of the Centre must go. We only regret and resent this Central arrogance and we pity the Central ignorance.

This terrible deception has taken place, and we have had enough of it and we do not want any more of it. In the last few days, I say there has been this deception. My hon. friend on this side—you were good enough to ask them to speak—said that about 200 students were arrested this evening, a little while ago. They were called here by these Governmental leaders. The big leaders called them here to have a dialogue. Instead, they are putting them behind the bars. Is that what you do? Therefore, do not practice this deception any more. You decide it quickly. No favour can work, and discipline should be tolerated. (*Interruptions*).

Now, here is a cutting from the *Times of India*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you the maximum time; do not take advantage of this. You must conclude now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am concluding. For the last two days, Ahmedabad is seized by 10,000 policemen, drawn from the Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police and so on. Nothing happened. I saw with my own eyes in the last two days on the streets of Ahmedabad not less than 10,000 policemen. Why do they want to provoke the people? Do not provoke the people.

I respect your wishes, and say, act boldly, imaginatively, sensibly and drastically, because time is running out and do not lose any more time. You are losing the grace and do not let the situation slip away from your hands completely, so that you lose the grace as well!

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the speeches which have been delivered from both sides of the House with the great attention that is due to them. But I have found that so far as the resolution which has been moved and is before the House is concerned, nobody has opposed it. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon'ble Member Mr. Mavalankar has opposed it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Mr. Mavalankar has said a large number of things which have been self-contradictory. If I can take the time of the House, I will be able to show that wherever he has made a point he has also made counter-point. But apart from all that, the main point that I want to make is this; that in all these speeches not one hon. Member had tried to say or tried to make the point that this proclamation should not be approved so far as the resolution is concerned.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: With the additional clause for the dissolution of the House.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is another thing. They want more things to be done. But nobody has said....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It was pointed out that it was highly unconstitutional repeatedly.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Have you said it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes; I have said. That was the opposition. What else is it?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: You have said so. But still you have not said that it should be revoked and it should not be approved. I would request Mr. Patel to listen to me patiently, because I believe his speech was the most constructive speech in the House today and I have high respect for the manner in which he has referred to the subject. I have found one significant fact in this debate, namely, there has been one line of action by Members from Gujarat, roughly speaking, and a rather different line of approach by other Members, particularly like my friend Shri Samar Guha and others.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Nobody on this side of the House has differed on the issue of dissolution.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am making the point that nobody has made the point that this proclamation should not be approved.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: On a point of order Mr. Chairman. You were in the Chair when I spoke. We said that we opposed suspension of the Assembly. We wanted that the Assembly should be dissolved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has his own way of putting it. We must listen to him patiently and at the end if you want any clarification you can ask a question. Please do not interrupt him now.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have said so deliberately, because Members do want that this proclamation should continue and should be approved, because the revocation or disapproval would create a situation which none of us would like to happen. Suspension or the dissolution of the Assembly is not part of the Resolution... *(Interruptions)*. Instead of going speech by speech, I shall refer to the main points which have been made in the House by hon. Members. There were four or five reasons why an extraordinary situation developed

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit] in Gujarat. Several Members said that there were shortages and rising prices with the result that it affected the minds of the people. It was also stated that there were allegations of corruption against the Chief Minister or other Ministers and so people were angered and began to have misgivings or suspicions. One Member said that the formation or coming into existence of the Nav Nirman Samiti is a discovery of a new way of carrying on public life. This manner of dealing with the Members of the Assembly, using force and getting their resignations under duress, to subject them before, after or during the process to insult in public, to put them under severe intimidation—that is the new way which I am told is being discovered and which the whole country should follow. I hope my friend Mr. Samar Guha....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have great respect for you as an elder. But, I am sorry to say that you have not understood even an iota of the qualitative nature of the whole thing. I am sorry. 'Buzurgs' like you should try to understand the qualitative character of the Gujarat movement. I humbly say that the organisers of this movement can claim to be the real followers of Gandhiji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter, please do not interrupt, unless the Minister or the speaker wants to yield. Let us follow this practice. Please do not interrupt.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It was saying that this was the background. These were the conditions, which the Members referred to, under which, or in consequence of which, at a later stage, the Proclamation was issued.

Now, so far as Members from Gujarat are concerned, they have suggested that the supply position should be improved, that allegations of corruption should be enquired into and satisfaction afforded in that direction that other difficulties which the students have suffered should be

removed, and more particularly, that the Assembly should be dissolved. In these four categories, roughly speaking, one can divide the various points which have been made by some Members very eloquently.

Now, let us go briefly into the history. I do not want to take more time because I am starting my reply at a very late stage. Let us go into the background—how it happened. The Prime Minister said here, and I think Mr. Mirdha also made a statement to the same effect, saying that there is no question of policy or principle involved and that we do not stand on any false sense of prestige over this issue—over the issue of dissolution of the Assembly. The whole question, therefore, is, we have to understand the issues involved in the present situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You have not understood as yet?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have respect for Shri Banerjee's intelligence. But, I am afraid a very simple point has not gone into his head. What some of us are trying to do—let Mr. Banerjee understand this—is not to be a party to a precedent which for generations to come, will be regretted and in the annals of history, the Opposition and the Treasury Benches both, will not forgive us. Directly as a result of such pressures, intimidations, terrorism and open insults on duly elected Members of the Legislature a Legislature cannot be dissolved. Several Members suggested this in a different language. Do you want this to become the norm for the Indian Democracy? Is there any Parliamentary Democracy in the world, where such a thing would be allowed, and after allowing this, will it be possible to have either multi-party democracy or Parliamentary Democracy?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): For your information, the French Parliament was surrounded by the people and no bullet was fired.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The British Parliament was dissolved because

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It was not because of the strike. The Prime Minister of Great Britain thought that this was an appropriate time and he called for the elections. It is not because of the strike. There are many reasons. One of them might have been this.

The question before this House is how to preserve the personal liberty which is enshrined in the Constitution, the individual freedom for which we have fought from Mahatma Gandhi downwards for years and years. Democracy to us is a way of life, it is the very breath of our life. We want to protect and preserve it at all costs no matter what may happen, no matter what Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may say or do. He can say anything because he does not really believe in free democracy and he does not really believe in multi-party democracy or parliamentary way of life, whereas we want to see that our Constitution is preserved, no matter what the political....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You believe in secret murders in West Bengal?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is utter falsehood; We did not believe in secret murders. So far as the Congress is concerned, I challenge anybody to prove that any member of the Congress has been associated with any secret or open murder of that kind.

So, I want you all to concentrate your attention on this main point. If one by one members are pressurized out of the Assembly in this way, then what will happen? It is one thing that it is the members that are doing it. Whoever wants protection, we will give all the personal protection that is needed. I think it is an obligation cast upon us by the Constitution.

If we ourselves, of our own free volition take a particular course of action, it is one thing; but if we take

the same course because of some fear, it takes a different colour. Now what is happening is that a group of 100 or 200 men and women, sometimes students and anti-social elements go to the house of the members of the Assembly when the owner of the house is alone or he and his family and children are there. He is surrounded. Or he is visited at night. People surround him and press him at the point of the pistol or at the point of the danda to sign a resignation. Now, is that what you want should take place normally in this country? The Speaker of the Gujarat Assembly said.... (Interruptions). Sir, I am not yielding.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order, under rule 376. When it is a Congress Member in the Chair, it is rather difficult for us with our commitments. The hon. Minister, Shri Dikshit, for whose age I have regard but not for his grey matter upstairs, said that they do not believe in violence and they have never taken to violence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must formulate your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal the polling booths were captured only 15 days ago.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want any clarification, after the speech of the hon. Minister is over. I will give time to two or three members to ask questions. But please do not disturb the Minister during the course of his speech.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
As I was saying, if we voluntarily, of our own free will, took a decision to dissolve the Assembly it would be a different matter. But if we took that decision because of the fear that the Members of the Assembly would otherwise be pressurized and intimidated into giving resignations under duress then, as I said, it will not be possible to safeguard or preserve freedom and democracy in this country.

That is the main point. I am requesting all Members of this House to give their serious thought, without emotions, to this simple and straight question.

When Mr. Samar Guha and Mr. Mavalankar were speaking, they were carried away by their emotions and by the vision that they imagined they have of the future through this kind of pressure tactics by these boys or by other people who accompany the boys to the houses of legislators. He thought that he had discovered a new truth. We know the youth of our country; we know about youth all over the world. They are idealists, they have sentiments, they are persons of vision. They want to act for an idea and for a principle. If you go and tell the students and the youth that in order to achieve the Millennium, in order to bring the heaven on earth, all you have to do is to burn some houses, loot some shops and pressurise some people into giving resignations, that is all you have to do, they will not hesitate to follow the advice. (Interruptions)
They are good and intelligent students. Because of their idealism, because of their emotions, they have been misled into this kind of activity. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No political party is misleading them.. (Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Although it is not correct to say that they wanted to see me and I refused to see them, I can still tell you without any fear of contradiction...

AN HON. MEMBER: It is incorrect.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
How can you say, it is incorrect? I meet a few hundred people every day. Nobody has written to me or approached me by telephone or otherwise to see me. It is not correct to say that they wanted to see me and I refused to see them. In these matters, I cannot understand how a factual statement like that can be disputed by any hon. Member.

Now, these young men have been influenced, excited and given a vision of the future which really made them to do all these things. Those of them who have come away, many of them—you can take it from me—think differently. Now, they are afraid of going back, because if they go back with some sort of a mild or compromised formula or any reasonable proposal from here, they will be condemned, they do not want to take this kind of a thing from here. Even when they were coming here, there were serious differences in their ranks. Even at the railway station, some of these students would not allow them to come away.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: To use this language of intrigue and trickery is not proper.... (Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
They should not use such a language. I can also use that language. But I do not want to spoil my tongue and spoil the atmosphere of this House. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This language of intrigue and trickery is not parliamentary in any way.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I do not think, he has served the cause which he has at heart. If it is his cause to achieve the dissolution of the Assembly with a view to solving the problem in Gujarat to the satisfaction, as far as possible, of all concerned, then this is not the way provoking the young people outside, to deal with it. He is unnecessarily creating an atmosphere of fight when there is no such fight.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want that the might of the people should rule over the authoritarian might of the powers that be.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: As I was saying, a few students, 100 or 200 students, go and force even Members of Parliament. A few days ago some boys went to the house of a Member of Parliament at 3 a.m. knocked at his door and wanted to enter his house and put all sorts of pressure. But for the tact with which the lady of the House managed it, the boys would have entered the house and made things very difficult for him. This is the way the movement goes on, and some of our friends think that that is a revolution, a kind of holy revolution, which no one else knew before. Violence, of any kind, is as old as the hills. When the first man was born, he was born with some sense of violence to protect himself. But we are far advanced from that stage today. Some of our friends have named Mahatma Gandhi. I do not think any one who has any respect for the principles for which Mahatma Gandhi stood for the principles for which Mahatma Gandhi gave his life, will ever connect these methods with Gandhism, it is in my opinion an insult to the memory of that great man, to say that this kind of pressurisation is a Gandhian method.

is an anti-Gandhian method. (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have referred to that quotation. Mahatma Gandhi has said that the strength of the freedom of people lies in launching satyagraha and revolting against authoritarian rule. I can send you, if you want, a copy of the authoritative quotation.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He may send the quotation, and I shall help him in the right interpretation of the quotation he has mentioned.

This is the central point of the debate before us. I personally believe that in saner moments, in moments of non-excitement, all members of this House, whether on this side or on the other side, will agree with me—thus is my belief—that it is not a correct way of life, social life or political life; however good the students may be, however good and well brought-up they may be, it is wrong to allow the society to be held to ransom, to allow the entire system of political democracy in this country to be eroded and to take the country to a path where nothing but dictatorship would really be the result of it. I am not addressing this to those who do not really believe in democracy, but I believe that most parts of the House believe....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He must presume that we all accept this. (Interruptions).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: All of us, including Shri Bhogendra Jha, are interested in giving this matter a very calm consideration because I think that none of us would like to be a party to a precedent which will, for all time to come, particularly in Gujarat and perhaps in other parts of the country also, come in the way of development.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

promotion and even survival of the democratic way of life.

Shri H. M. Patel made, in my opinion, a very important statement. Between what he said and what the stand of the Government of India has been, in my opinion, there is very little difference. I will try to find out how far there is any difference, if there is a gap, how it can be bridged and how it can be narrowed. What he said is this that all that he would like the Government of India to do, and, he knows his people—Shri Patel has been a leader of a Party and he knows the mind of Gujarat and when he speaks something, we are bound to give it respect. Now what he says is this that if the Government of India said that as soon as normalcy is restored, the question of dissolution of the Assembly would be considered sympathetically ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Granted automatically.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Granted means what? You cannot fix any date in a matter like this.

What is the criterion for assessing the existence of or bringing about complete normalcy or normalcy in a workable form? You can have a day or two of an incident-free time, but, that is not normalcy. It is not merely lack of violence that is normalcy. We have to have an atmosphere when dialogues can take place, when problems can be discussed not in the present situation when some of our friends talk as if it is a matter of two enemies or two high-contracting nations opposed to each other being involved. That is not the atmosphere in which such a matter can be discussed.

I can understand the feelings because it is true that when situations like this develop and the Police or the Army aid is called, and when

they show their reaction to burning or to arson or looting or such activities, naturally, in some cases incidents occur which cannot be justified. I do not say whether it is so or not but it can be so. I am willing to concede that. There is no difficulty about it. Not only that we are sorry, but I say nobody on this side of the House feels less distressed than anybody else either in this House or outside over what has happened. It is not that it gives us any pleasure. It is not a pleasant job to control such a situation with the help of force. But the Government, the modern government, has to use its force. Otherwise, it should vacate. It has to govern. Otherwise, it is not a government at all.

Now, you place the responsibility for all the consequences upon us. But is it fair, I submit to you? Somebody has talked of the blood of the innocents. The responsibility for the blood of the innocents rests squarely upon those who have excited and incited some of these young men to do these kinds of things.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Who?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Whoever may be.... (Interruptions). Why do they interrupt me? I am telling you (Interruptions). That means that some of these gentlemen are involved in it. Others do not say that because they are not involved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not named anybody. Why do you get up and allow the cap to fit your head?.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If anybody excited the young man, it is the butchery, it is the savagery of the CRP and those who control this oppressive machinery. They are responsible for all the killings of these youngmen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you have already said in your speech. Please do not repeat.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: With all the sincerity at my command I appeal that this is not the way to create the necessary atmosphere. Some of the speeches that have been made in this House, I am afraid, are capable of creating further excitement. My request is that that has to be avoided at all cases.... (Interruptions).

Now, Sir, the whole thing, so far as we are concerned, is that we want to take every reasonable measure to bring about normalcy with the least force and at as early a date as possible. As soon as such a condition is available, we shall proceed to consider not only this question of dissolution of the Assembly but also other matters which have been referred to in the Memorandum submitted by the students to the President of India which may contain legitimate demands to which I am afraid possibly adequate attention has not been paid. This is my respectful submission and with these words I request that the Resolution may be approved by the honourable House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will allow only three persons to ask clarifications. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You said in your wisdom that you will permit me to ask a clarification. I have restrained myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, as a special case, but Mr. Samar Guha, I will allow one minute only.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: On a point of order. You told us that you would allow three persons to

speak from their side. They should first of all choose those three.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The students are here for the past 8 days; they have written to the Government that if the Assembly is dissolved they will call upon the students in the schools and colleges to go back to their classes and restore peace. You have not mentioned about that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Four persons to ask three questions....

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: That is possible for this opposition, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, the Home Minister made an appeal to the House and through the House to the country that we should consider the issues involved carefully and that there should be no place for pressure or violence in things of this sort. May I on behalf of my party made it clear unequivocally that so far as we are concerned there will be no departure from the path of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. Our party is dedicated to that path. I ask I ask the hon'ble Home Minister with all the humility at my command. Is he not violating the Constitution, an offence of enormous magnitude? My charge is this that the Constitution is being violated, or at least, it was being perverted by the Government when it had imposed President's rule but at the same time had not dissolved the Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speech please. Only clarifications.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The whole movement had been built on this demand, namely dissolution of the Assembly. This dissolution was

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

not granted which should have been done along with the imposition of President's rule. The Government were dishonest in the application of Article 356 of the Constitution..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the dishonesty? Please sit down.... (Inter-ruption). When I am standing, please be seated. I had asked you to seek clarifications only to the points arising out of the Minister's speech. Please do not make any speech. Ask only clarifications. Please cooperate with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question is: Why should we buy normalcy by goodwill or by spilling human blood? The wrong committed by the Government is in dissolving the Assembly in the first instance. The hon. Home Minister should make it clear that he has no intention of asking the Assembly to participate in the Presidential election; he should make it clear that they have no intention to instal another ministry; he should also make it clear that they have no intention to hold the biennial elections to the Rajya Sabha there. In other words, they should make it clear that they have absolutely no intention of enabling the truncated Assembly to participate in the election to the office of the President?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have one question to ask. (a) Will the hon. Minister state here and now say that the students who have been arrested here in Delhi to-day will be or will not be released? If so, the reasons therefor. I also want to know:

(b) Whether or not they are going to dissolve the Assembly. Whether he is going to make an announcement to-day here and now about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chavda, I am not going to allow you because you have already made a full speech for thirty minutes.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Let it go on record. Don't tell a lie. I shall resign if I am wrong.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister said that if the Government succumbs to pressure either collectively or individually for an elected representative to resign, then it will mean the end of democracy. I wholly agree with the basis of it. But, now, Sir,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY (Dhubri): I want to know from Prof. Samar Guha whether he is a Professor of Political Science or not.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In our democratic system, to express the views of the people about the credibility of an elected representative, the time is five years. Suppose the people lose their faith and credibility in the elected representative after some time, I ask the Government, what are the means for the people to express their views as there is no provision of referendum or recall in our Constitution. The hon. Minister says that they have agreed to make the Chief Minister resign and proclaimed President's rule. This is not a fact. This has been done under compulsion of massive movement. If the Government agreed to act under certain compulsion of a situation what stands in their way of agreeing to the final compulsion and demand of the people for dissolution of the Assembly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Chairman, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know after the promulgation of President's rule in Gujarat where more than 100 young boys have got killed whether anybody has been arrested for defying or for black marketing purposes? How many people have been arrested under that?

The hon. Minister has said that he has sympathised with those who have been killed although he has thrown the responsibility on the Opposition but the fact remains that mothers have lost their children, I would like to know from him whether under the President's rule a high-powered Commission or a judicial Commission will be appointed to go into the causes of these incidents.

Thirdly, he has said let normalcy be restored. I would like to know from the hon. Minister since he has approved of what Mr. Patel has said what will be the period of time to establish normalcy and whether he will assure the House that when normalcy is restored there will be election and the Assembly will be dissolved.

Lastly he said that all Assembly Members have been pressurised to resign. I know of one representative we had in the Gujarat Assembly. He has resigned without any pressure because he thought something wrong is being done.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as the first question is concerned our friend, Shri Mishra, said what has been done is against the Constitution. I would beg to submit for his information that there is nothing in the Constitution which would in any way render the action taken by the Government as breach of the Constitution or in any way remotely against the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no. You are taking shelter behind a mere legality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This kind of thing cannot go on indefinitely. Let us put an end to it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: As for the question about the members of the Assembly being asked to vote in the Presidential election, this is a

matter which has to be decided by the Chief Election Commissioner. Whatever his instruction that will be followed. It is a legal matter. We are not anxious in these matters. It is a question for the Chief Election Commissioner to decide.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the opinion of Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We have not gone into that aspect. This is not the issue before us. I have replied to it already.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu wanted to know about the arrests said to have been made today in Delhi. In the first place, he said this seemed to have been made under my instructions. This is incorrect. I have not the slightest knowledge about it. I did not know. The Union Territory administration carries on the administration in accordance with the law and the procedures laid down for them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About their release?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have received a slip which I will read out:

"This morning about 200 students tried to get into the Parliament House complex. They were persuaded to go to the Boat Club. However, about half an hour ago, they again entered the area where the prohibitory orders are in force and courted arrest under s. 188 IPC for violation of prohibitory orders under s. 144".

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you going to release them?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is a separate matter. We will examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Release or not?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We shall consider it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Release or not?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He cannot put a question like that. He cannot order me about. Let this be understood. I respect hon. Members and they should reciprocate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked about dissolution of the Assembly.

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : हम तो अभी बहुत रेस्त्रिक्ट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप भाग जाते हैं। जो सबाल माननीय एम०एम० बनर्जी ने किया है उस के जबाब में सब आ जायगा।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हम ने पूछा था कि आप डिजोल्यूशन कर रहे हैं। कि नहीं? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों? इस का खुलासा कर दीजिये।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : इतनी देर मेरा भाषण हुआ उसमें आप ने यह नहीं समझा कि हम ने क्यों नहीं किया? अगर नहीं समझे, तो हम जो कुछ कहेंगे आप कुछ नहीं समझ सकेंगे।

SHRI S. M. Banerjee raised a very relevant point, rather a subtle point, but an important point. He wanted to know what would be regarded as return of normalcy, how many days after that, there will be termination of President's rule and so on. This is a rather arithmetical approach. There are human lives involved in it. There is the whole administration of Gujarat

involved in it. The whole of Gujarat is in difficulty. For me to say any thing at this time, in how many days what will happen, and we should define and spell out what is normalcy—all this is very difficult. It will not be fair and it will not be in the interest of the cause which I am sure Shri Banerjee has at heart. That matter should be left to us. If the House can help, if friends outside can help in creating a situation when this kind of pressurisation, intimidation, burning and looting is stopped, then as soon as possible the question of dissolution will be considered

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My question has not been answered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about dissolution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There must be an end to this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 9th February, 1974 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Gujarat"

The motion was adopted.

19.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 12, 1974/Phalguna 21, 1895 (Saka).